Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, — JUSTICE AND RIGHT. — PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. VI. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1885. NO. 36.

Crawford Co. Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff ..... J. F. Hum.
Clerk ..... O. J. Bell.
Register ..... Wm. Potnard.
Treasurer ..... G. M. F. Davis.
Pros. Attorney ..... A. H. Swarthout.
Judge of Probate ..... A. Taylor.
C. C. Com ..... M. J. Connine.
Surveyor ..... A. E. Newman.
Coroners, W H Sherman & W Haynes.

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township	Wm C. Johnson.
South Branch	Jacob Steckert.
Beaver Creek	T. E. Hastings.
Maple Forest	P. M. Hoyt.
Grayling	J. M. Finn.
Frederiville	M. S. Dilley
Ball	Cha's Jackson.
Center Plains	G. W. Love

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH, Reverend G. S. Weir, Pastor. Services at 11o'clock A. M., and 1-2 past 7 o'clock P. M. Class Meeting, at 10 15 A. M., and Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening at 7 1-2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday Evening, on or before the full of the moon. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend.
J. O. HADLEY, W. M.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

MARVIN POST, G. A. R., No. 240, meets the 2nd Saturday in each month.
O. J. BELL, Post Com.
J. J. COVENTRY, Adj.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Supervisor's Proceedings.

SPECIAL SESSION, DEC'R. 15th 1884.

(Continued.)

Morning Session, Dec. 17th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. G. W. Love in the chair. No Quorum present, whereupon Board adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon Session, Dec. 17th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. G. W. Love in the chair.

Roll called. Entire Board present. Minutes of yesterdays session read and approved.

The following resolution was upon motion of Sup. Steckert adopted:

Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County that the Township of Frederic be permitted to borrow the sum of one thousand dollars, by issuing bonds therefor, for the purpose of the erection of a Town Hall, for the public use of the inhabitants of said Township of Frederic, as provided by majority vote of the qualified voters, voting therefor at special election, held in said Township, Nov. 4th, A. D. 1884.

MARK S. DILLEY.

Moved by Sup. Steckert that the Bond of John F. Hum as Sheriff, O. J. Bell as Register in Chancery and County Clerk, Marcus O. Atwood and Wm. H. Sherman as Coroners be referred to the committee on finance. Motion prevailed.

The committee on finances submitted the following report, which on motion of Sup. Steckert was accepted and adopted:

To the Hon Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of the bond of the County Treasurer elect would most respectfully report as follows: That they have had the same under consideration and would recommend the acceptance of the same by this board.

Respectfully yours.
J. MAURICE FINN
T. E. HASTINGS } Committee.
CHAS. JACKSON

The committee on finance submitted a further report which on motion of Sup. Hoyt, were adopted.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of the bonds of O. J. Bell as County Clerk and Register in Chancery, John F. Hum as Sheriff, Marcus O. Atwood and Wm. H. Sherman as Coroners, would most respectfully report as follows: That they have had the same under consideration, and would recommend the acceptance of each and all of the above named bonds.

W. C. JACKSON
J. M. FINN } Committee.
T. E. HASTINGS

Moved by Sup. Hoyt that the above report of the finance committee be adopted. Motion prevailed.

Moved that the bond of Probate Judge be fixed at three thousand dollars. Motion prevailed.

Moved by Sup. Jackson that we now adjourn until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Amended by Sup. Hastings that we adjourn now until 9 o'clock this evening. Motion as amended prevailed.

Evening Session, December 17th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. G. W. Love in the chair.

Roll called, entire Board present.

The following bills was upon motion of Sup. Dilley allowed as charged;

J. M. Finn, Supervisors Services, am't cl'md. 12.12, am't allowed	$ 12 12
W. C. Johnson, Sup. Services, am't clm'd 13.32, am't all'd	13 32
P. M. Hoyt, Sup. services, am't clm'd 13,62, am't all'd	13 62
G. W. Love, Sup. services, am't clm'd 13.56, am't allw'd	13 56
C. Jackson, Sup. services, am't clm'd 15.48, am't allw'd	15 48
J. Steckert, Sup. services, am't clm'd 14.41, am't allw'd	14 41
M. S. Dilley, Sup. services, am't clm,d 13.26, am't allw'd	13 26
T. E. Hastings, Sup. services, am't clm'd 13.44, am't allw'd	13 44
Day, London, Deputy Sheriff fees, am't clm'd 6.00, am't allowed	6 00
G. M. F. Davis, tel. dispatch, am't clm'd 45c, am't allw'd	45

The official committee on settlement with the County Treasurer and clerk submitted the following report, which was upon motion of Sup. Steckert received and adopted:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of settlement with the Treasurer of Crawford County would most respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration and have found the following receipts and expenditures, as per County Clerks and County Treasurers books, with balance on hand as per balance as per footings below:

	Co. Clerks Debits.	Co. Trea's Debits.
Cont. fund on hand	$ 4415 08	$ 4415 08
Delin. tax collected	4021 35	4021 35
Rec,d f. St. Treas'r	8884 76	8884 76
Lib'y money rec'd	137.00	137 00
Institute Fund	30 00	30 00
Rec'd f. T'p Treas's	7568 27	7568 27
Oscoda County	123 70	123 70
Liquor tax rec'd	1163 25	1163 25
State tax sales	1242 60	1242 60
Stenogr. fee rfd.	1 50	1 60
Total	$27587 51	$27587 51

	Expendi's Tr's book.	Am.o.hand Tr's. book.
By total expend's	$18126 92	$18126 92
By sund's Poor fund	396 06	
Institute	56 50	
Building	281 81	
Library	30 00	
Beaver Creek	186 39	
Maple Forest	342 74	
Frederic	136 97	
Grayling	36 07	
Ball	12 12	
Contigent	9460 59	
	$27587 51	$27587 51
To bal. on hand	$ 9460 59	

Moved by Sup. Johnson, that the Treasurers report be accepted and adopted. Motion prevailed.

COUNTY TREASURER,

1883.		
Octbr. 1.	To Bal. on hand	$ 4415 08
Nov. 28.	To cash from state	6928 79
	Library Fund	12 00
	Tax collected	1 33
	do do	15 38
	do do	2 51
March.	do do 1881	88 49
	do do 1881	104 29
	To Sundries	7911 82
	To tax collected of Center Plains '82	7 16
	To tax collected of Frederic fr. 1882	75 16
	To tax collected of Grayling f. 1882	19 53
	To tax collected of Grove from 1882	116 42
	To tax collected of Ball for 1883	145 24
	To tax collected of Maple Forest for 1882	305 70
	To tax collected of Grayling for 1883	188 20
	To tax collected of Maple Forest for 1883	595 94
	To tax collected of Grove for 1883	248 94
	To tax collected of Frederic for 1883	30 77
	To tax collected of South Branch f. 1883	29 56
	To tax collected of Ball for 1883	94 82
May.	To Sundries	1083 20
	do do	211 97
	do do	129 90
May 19.	To Pr'y S. Fund	719 19
	To Tax Sales	1024 84
	do do state	227 76
May 24.	To Liquor tax	272 25
	To collected tax of Grayling for 1883	287 90
	do collected tax of Maple Forest for 1883	1 23
	do collected tax of Grove for 1883	25 53
	Frederic for 1883	80 48
	do collected tax of South Branch f. 1883	52 05
	do collected tax of Center Plains for 1883	95 51
	do collected tax of Beaver Creek for 1883	5 37
	To collected tax of Center Plains for 1882	15 55
	do collected tax of Frederic for 1882	24 09
	do collected tax of Grayling for 1882	2 83
	do collected tax of South Branch f. 1882	35 29
	do collected tax of Maple Forest for 1882	287 38
	do collected tax of Grayling f. 1884	40 01
	To collected tax of Mayle Forest for 1883	286 60
	do collected tax of Grove for 1883	18 51
	do collected tax of Frederic for 1883	5 13
	do collected tax of Beaver creek for 1883	201 29
	To Sundries	30 00
Septbr.	To A G, Maple Forest, state	94 71
	To A G, Maple Forest, county	81 98
	To A G, Frederic	84 37
	To AG, Grove	15 67
	To A G, Ball	18 58
	To A G, S. Branch	79 09
	To A G, B. Creek	27 86
	To A G, Grayling	32 77
	To A G, B. Creek	7 00
	To A G, C. Plains	7 41
	To A G, Grayling	18 44
	To A G, Frederic	7 66
	To A G, M. Forest	89 61
	To A G, M. Forest	123 93
	To A G, Frederic	2 01
	To A G, Grove	64 96
	To Sundries	226 69
	To Sundries	18 69
	To A G, C. Plains	33 68
		$27587 51

(Continued next week.)

We can furnish the *Avalanche* and the *Michigan Farmer* for $2.75 in advance.

The Wilmington (Del.) *News* says: It is obvious that the young republicans all over the country are meeting their recent defeat pretty much with the same spirit as that with which their fathers met the rebel victory of Bull Run. They are organizing already for the next contest in 1888.

The senator most in demand by callers, at Washington, destitute of the world's goods is Logan. "Most of the people who see him," says a senate employe, "are old soldiers or their families. Whenever a shabby looking person comes into the room the boys say, 'there's another visitor of Logans.' In the majority of cases they are correct."

If Gov. Begole has not reached his dotage he is making for that goal with frightful rapidity, and his actions since the election indicate that a guardian might well be appointed to prevent his making further mistakes. The course pursued by the imbecile Governor during the past few weeks, in emptying the prisons and setting loose a horde of criminals, vindicates those who were instrumental in his recent inglorious defeat, while at the same time causing shame to be marked upon the faces of those stubborn partisans who contended that this same Begole was fitted for the office for which he was nominated.—*Detroit Journal.*

[illegible] snow laden steadily, and winter still triumphant, there is a certain mockery in the sudden appearance of one and another seed catalogue. "Vick's Floral Guide" leads the van, and as usual, needs no commendation, its solid merit having long ago given it a firm place in popular affection. The number contains the usual list of new seedlings in both vegetable and flowers, and with its bright flower frontispiece, is quite worthy a prominent place on the sitting-room table, while the illustrated Magazine has long been a faithful guide in all matters relating to the garden. James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., will send the Floral Guide to any address for 10 cents, which, if seeds are afterwards purchased may be deducted from the order.

Zahm's "Ancient News."

This reputable (?) sheet has been thrust upon a small portion of the public once more. It appeared on the 24th inst., dated back, and it contained news of the date of issue the forthness could have been overlooked, but when he gives the public the following news (?): "Ben Butler will stump the State in a special car," that "S. O. Fisher and a New York gentleman have made a bet on the election of Blaine or Cleveland," and the announcement that "Secretary Folger is dead," etc., he must swallow the disgrace occasioned by such obvious journalism. Verily the "ancient news" is deserving its reputation. A visit to the inside for the last five week's issues not called for.—*Roscommon News.*

State News and Notes.

(SCISSORED.)

West Branch wants a village charter.

Ontonagon is to have a new court house.

Jackson county poorhouse has 86 inmates.

Only one Cheboygan man in 10 attends church.

Gov. Begole is determined to "turn the rascals out."

A $3,000 skating rink is being built at Greenville.

Coal has been discovered three miles from Dowagiac.

Mt. Pleasant will organize a lodge of Odd Fellows.

Battle Creek hopes soon to have free postal delivery.

Only three light cases of small-pox at South Bordman.

Parker City is a new lumber town in Oscoda county.

Thus far the Crouch trial has cost Jackson county $15,000.

Vassar's Knights of Labor have a prosperous organization.

A postoffice has been established at Carland, Shiawassee county.

The effort to incorporate Au Sable will be renewed this winter.

Oscoda authorities are compelling liquor sellers to put up or shut up.

The St. Ignace people have roofed in a section of the bay for a skating rink.

Archie Du Crose, of Oscoda, is fined $100 and sent up 90 days for violating the liquor laws.

Harrison married men are begining to shave every day. A female barber has opened a shop in that village. — Look out for squalls.

Jack Mahony, of Oscoda, sold bad liquor without a license; now he has to pay a fine of $70 and go to jail for 50 days.

An Owosso lady named her cat "Tim Tarsney," but the poor brute couldn't stand it and has shinned up the golden roof pole.

For the past week the State Board of Health reported diphtheria at 23 places, scarlet fever at 18, measles at 2 and small pox at 1.

THE AVALANCHE.
Published Every Thursday, at GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, by
O. PALMER.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

FOR ONE YEAR	$1 50
FOR SIX MONTHS	75
FOR THREE MONTHS	40

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Mary L. Palmer of the city of Cadillac County of Wexford, State of Michigan, to Alexander Gordon, of the city of Detroit, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, bearing date the sixth day of May 1882 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on the eleventh day of June A. D. 1884, in Liber B of mortgages on page 90; and whereas there is now due and unpaid at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of one hundred and twenty-five and 74-100 dollars ($125 74-100) equity have been taken to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such case made and provided on Saturday the 14th day of March 1885, at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M. of said day at the entrance to that certain building in which the circuit court for the county of Crawford is held in Grayling, Mich. I shall sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said debt, with the interest cost and expenses of said sale allowed by law, together with a attorney fee of twenty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage. Said premises being described as follows, to wit: The undivided one half interest in the certain piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Crawford, in the state of Michigan, to wit: The north half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section numbered thirty four (34), town twenty-seven (27) north of range four (4) west, containing eighty acres of land more or less, according to the government surveys thereof.

Dated Grayling, Dec. 11th., 1884.

ALEXANDER GORDON, Mortgagee.
JAMES L. CUMMINS, Att'y. for Mortgagee.
dec.8—w7

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE,
AT EAST SAGINAW,
December 3d 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Crawford Co. Mich., at Grayling, on the 30th day of January 1885, viz: William Lutz of Crawford Co. Mich., for the [illegible] of sec 10 T 26 R 1 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz:

Charles M. Fuller, Eugene Hall, David Calenburger, John M. Smith, all of Roscommon Post Office.

CHARLES DOUGHTY,
dec.11, '84 w5 Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.,
December 20th 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Crawford County at Grayling, Mich., on February 5th 1885, viz: Ammon C. Rogers, Homestead app. No. 8964 for the S E ¼ of Sec. 20, T 25, N R 4 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

James Quance, Thomas Quance, Robert E. Ross, all of Wellington P. O., Charles Vincent, of Pere Cheney P. O.

NATHANIEL CLARK,
Dec. 25 w5 Register.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, : : MICHIGAN.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Interesting News Compilation.

XLVIIIth CONGRESS.

Second Session.

TUESDAY, Dec. 23.—The Senate passed the Naval bill as reported by the Committee on Appropriations. The House resolution for a holiday recess was amended by fixing December 24 as the date for its commencement. Mr. Jonas presented protests from the commercial associations of New Orleans against the ratification of the treaty with Spain. The House was not in session.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24.—Both Houses, without transacting any other business, adjourned to January 5, 1885.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH recently received a letter from a resident of Riga, Russia, inclosing a $100 note of the Confederate States, which he said he inherited from his uncle, and wanted it exchanged for currency. The note was returned to the sender with the information that it was worthless.

THE President on the 23d nominated Commander Winfield Scott Schley, of the Greely expedition, for the post of Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, with the rank of Commodore.

THE Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a recent inquiry from a resident of Kansas whether he could pre-empt land in Indian Territory, says: "There is no land within the boundaries of Indian Territory subject to settlement. Settlers who go into the Territory now will simply lose time and money."

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. W. B. Thompson, of Michigan, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

A COMPARISON of the list of names in the next House with the revised list of the present membership shows that about 100 out of the 325 members of the present House are returned. Three States—California, Colorado and Oregon—change the entire personnel of their delegations, while four States—Arkansas, Delaware, Maine and West Virginia—make no changes in their membership.

DURING the seven days ended on the [illegible] were [illegible] business failures in the United States and Canada, against 367 the previous seven days. The distribution was as follows: Middle States, 54; New England States, 25; Western, 112; Southern, 67; Pacific States and Territories, 20; Canada, 33. The total number of failures during the year was 11,000; aggregate assets, $130,000,000; aggregate liabilities, $240,000,000.

IN Springman's express stables in Washington a fire a few days ago destroyed property valued at $20,000. Eight horses perished in the flames.

SECRETARY CHANDLER has issued an order for the closing of all the navy-yards and the suspension of all work December 31, no money having been appropriated by Congress for the support of the Navy after the close of the year.

MR. MCLAUGHLIN, the engineer, has made a wager with Paul Hines, the base-ball player, that the latter can not catch a ball dropped from the top of Washington Monument. It is estimated that six feet from the ground the ball will have a velocity of two miles per minute.

THE EAST.

A RECENT fire swept away a woolen mill at Clayville, N. Y., causing a loss of $100,000.

A LAD aged seven years was recently thrown down stairs at Nanticoke, Pa., by an angry school-teacher, and so badly hurt that he died soon after.

THE other day Mrs. Emma Britton, of New York, the wealthy widow of the late Abram Britton, a daughter of an aristocratic family, and a relative by marriage of the Vanderbilts, was married to Thomas McLaughlin, her twenty-one-year-old coachman. Mrs. Britton is worth $1,000,000 and is forty years old.

AT Brooklyn, N. Y., a canal-boat moored to a dock sprung a leak the other day, and sunk so quickly that a boy and girl who were on board were drowned.

A CONFLAGRATION was raging in the Paintertown (Pa.) coal-mine on the 23d, throwing [illegible] men out of work. It would be several weeks before work could be resumed.

BERNARD, the son of Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, arrived in New York by the steamship City of Chicago on the 23d. He had come to travel and see the country.

THE other day Mrs. Mary McGowan, aged ninety-six, was locked up in her sister's cottage in Little Falls, N. Y., during the latter's absence. The house burned and she perished.

WHILE driving recently in a sleigh at Mount Carmel, Pa., Henry Strong and William Ervine, were hurled over an embankment and killed.

AT Cambridge, N. Y., four large business blocks, valued with their contents at about $150,000, were swept away by flames a few days ago.

IN Klein's stone quarry at Catawissa, Pa., a premature explosion occurred on the 23d, killing William Heckler, Michael Mulroy and Harry Heinz.

RECENTLY the steamship Oregon crossed the Atlantic in six days six hours and fifty-two minutes, the quickest passage on record.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE at Beverly, Mass., was destroyed by fire recently. The four hundred children who were in the building got out safely.

OPERATIONS were suspended by the National Tube-Works Company at McKeesport, Pa., on the 23d, rendering more than 2,000 men idle.

FROM the port of New York the exports for the seven days ended on the 23d, exclusive of specie, were $6,420,000, against $7,845,000 the previous seven days.

ON the 23d Dr. John A. Swope (Democrat) was elected to Congress from the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District.

A FIRE swept away Harrigan & Hart's theater in New York on the 23d. The loss was $200,000; uninsured.

OWING to the cut of the Bennett-Mackey cable the other cable companies have reduced their rates to forty cents a word for business messages.

IN a museum at New Haven, Conn., a false alarm of fire was given the other evening, and in the panic which ensued many persons had their clothing nearly torn off.

BY a gas explosion John Goetz, Jr., and his sister were burned the other morning at Butler, Pa. Goetz died soon after, and his sister's suffering and anguish at his demise had rendered her insane.

FIRE recently destroyed the engine-house, boiler and machinery of the Mineral Spring Colliery, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., throwing three hundred men and boys out of employment.

AT Allegheny City, Pa., the other morning Mrs. Barth was beaten by her insane son, her face being reduced to a pulp and her skull broken. The madman was imprisoned after a desperate struggle with the officers.

A PROPOSITION has been made by a Boston woman to start a fund with a subscription of $50,000, the income to be used annually for the care of the teeth of children in the primary schools.

IN a drunken fight the other day at Montana, Pa., one man was fatally shot and two others were fatally stabbed.

THE British ship Lamby, loaded with oil, while riding at anchor in the bay of New York a few days ago, was run into and sunk by the steamship Cornwall. The loss was $150,000.

THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad directors on the 24th decided to declare no dividend for the last quarter of 1884; and the directors of the Michigan Central also separated without announcing a dividend.

THE firm of Ward, Stanton & Co., steamboat builders at Newburg, N. Y., failed a few days ago, throwing a large number of men out of work.

THE dry-goods firm of Elliott Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia, have failed for $227,000.

DURING a gale a few night ago eleven barges, the property of the New England Transportation Company, foundered in Long Island Sound, and two tugs and twenty-two barges had not been heard from.

UNKNOWN parties assaulted Mrs. John Greenridge a few days ago near Greenridge, Pa., who left her unconscious, and she was frozen to death.

MINERS and coke-drawers in the Connellsville (Pa.) region propose to organize a union to resist further reductions of wages by the coke syndicate.

A FEW mornings ago a 30,000-barrel oil-tank exploded at West Junction, N. Y., the shock being felt in Elmira, five miles distant, and houses near by were badly damaged. No one was hurt. The loss would reach $130,000.

ON the 26th Baltzer Gehr died in Crawford County, Pa., aged 103 years and six months, and Thomas Van Valin died at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 104 years and eleven months.

THE death of Dr. William Darling, the distinguished New York physician, occurred the other morning. In the delirium which preceded his dissolution he delivered a complete and coherent lecture on anatomy.

WEST AND SOUTH.

THERE are 6,733 miles of railway in Texas—an increase during the year of 268 miles.

IT is reported that specimens of rock and earth yielding an average of $1,000 gold to the ton have recently been picked up on several farms in Clermont County, O.

THE finding is reported of the petrified bodies of a man and a woman by two miners in a gypsum quarry, and they were taken to Santa Maria, Cal. They were found close together, except that a bowlder was wedged close between them.

ON the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad the north-bound express train was thrown off the track on the 23d by obstructions near Purvis, Miss. A number of passengers were injured, and the engineer and fireman were killed.

A FEW days ago Eliza Ross, one hundred and three years old, was found dead in a squalid cabin at St. Louis. She leaves some property.

AFTER being lashed for five days to the rigging of the barkentine Ephraim Williams without food or water, the Captain and crew were rescued recently by the life-boats at Cape Hatteras.

THE other day James Ruckman and his son, the former being one of the wealthiest men in Pleasants County, W. Va., were arrested for shoplifting at Parkersburg. For years small thefts had been committed where the Ruckmans resided, and hundreds of stolen articles were found in their possession.

HAVING used the word "National" on his business signs at Atlanta, Ga., suit was recently brought against C. C. Nelson, who is a money lender, for $50,000—the sum total of $50 a day since he began business—that being the penalty, under the United States statutes, for bankers and brokers for using the word "National," unless authorized by Congress. The informer claimed half of the money.

AFTER three masked burglars had vainly searched the residence of Elias Marling, near Wheeling, W. Va., a few days ago they applied red-hot pokers to his back, burned off his hair with live coals, and at last enveloped him in straw and set it on fire. He was found nearly dead by neighbors, but revived sufficiently to relate the story of his torture.

ON a charge of embezzlement Rudolph [illegible], a [illegible] clerk in Cincinnati, O., was arrested on the 23d and upon being apprehended, he swallowed a dose of potassic cyanide and fell dead. He was to have been married the next day.

GEORGE W. WALKER, a leading Virginia lawyer, having suffered for years from the amputation of his right leg on the battle-field, killed himself with a revolver a few days ago at Heathville.

THE Savings Bank at Laporte, Ind., suspended payment on the 25th, and a receiver was appointed. The President of the company was confident that depositors would be paid in full.

A FIRE swept away the building at Minneapolis, Minn., formerly known as the Academy of Music, the other afternoon, causing a loss of $200,000.

IN Southern Nebraska hogs were on the 25th dying of a new disease. In the head of each animal that died of the complaint a large grub-worm was found.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD, of Chicago, dealer in dry goods, was closed by the Sheriff on the 24th. His liabilities were believed to be nearly $100,000.

IN Dakota at the recent election the official vote for Delegate to Congress stands: Gifford (Rep.), 71,570; Wilson (Dem.) 15,124.

ALL over the West heavy snows blocked the railroads on the 24th.

A DECISION has been rendered by Judge Sullivan, of San Francisco, that under the laws of California Sarah A. Hill is the wife of ex-Senator Sharon, and is entitled to a divorce for desertion and a division of common property. The estate involved is estimated at $10,000,000.

CHARLES G. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Chicago & Wilmington Coal Company, of Chicago, was on the 25th discovered to be $20,000 short in his accounts. He (Stephens) had fled.

AN engine struck a sleigh containing nine persons at a crossing near St. Paul, Minn., the other night, and a man was killed, a woman fatally hurt, and the rest of the party were badly injured.

AN unknown assassin at Long View, Ky., a few evenings ago fired through the window of a farm-house, instantly killing Jacob Torian and dangerously wounding Peter Adcock.

ON the 25th Miles Ogle, a noted counterfeiter, was arrested at Memphis, Tenn., with $3,000 in ten-dollar counterfeit bills on the Third National Bank of Cincinnati in his possession.

SIX masked men entered the residence of Henry Jackson, an aged farmer, near Bowersville, O., a few nights ago, and bound and tortured Jackson, his wife and three daughter until they gave up $375 in money, when the robbers left.

A PORTION of the Masonic Temple at Cincinnati was consumed by fire a few mornings ago, Enoch Carson's famous Masonic Library and the paraphernalia of the Scottish Rite fraternity being destroyed. The total loss was placed at $175,000.

THE contest has been abandoned by Mr. McGregor, of West Virginia, the Prohibitionist who laid claim to the Governorship of the State on a technicality.

THE other day Judge J. H. Brown, formerly of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, received fatal injuries by a fall in a store at Charleston.

NEAR Delaware, O., John Swim, a miser, was found recently half frozen, with more than $2,000 on his person. He owns land in Franklin and adjoining counties in Ohio valued at $250,000, but has always existed by begging, his clothing being of the shabbiest and filthiest description.

IN Ohio mines sixty-seven accidents occurred during the past year, of which twenty-six were fatal.

ON the 26th James Collins, ticket agent of the Pan-Handle Railroad at Cadiz Junction, O., fled with $10,000 belonging to his friends and the company.

RECENTLY two of the train-robbers involved in the job a month ago near Little Rock, Ark., were sentenced to six and seven years in the penitentiary respectively.

THE elevator of Rainwater & Sterns, at Dallas, Tex., was burned a few days ago with 60,000 bushels of grain. Three persons perished in the flames. The loss was $80,000. A fire destroyed fifteen business buildings at Clarksville, Tex.

THE residence of James Evans, a very old man, at Ronceverte, W. Va., was entered by masked men a few nights ago, who stole $800 in money. Mrs. Evans was so shocked that she died before morning.

AT Atlanta, Ga., a well-digger recently found, at a depth of sixty-five feet, oyster shells and varieties of sea shells never seen in the region. Geologists were investigating.

CHARLES SMITH and Henry Davis (colored) were taken from jail at Clayton, N. C., by masked men a few days ago and thrown from a bridge forty feet high into the Neuse River, both being drowned. Their crime was burglary, and Davis was thought to have been innocent.

THE death of Cornelius Aultman, of Canton, O., well known throughout the country as a manufacturer of agricultural implements, occurred on Christmas evening, after entertaining a large party of friends.

DAVE MCGINNIS, a sixteen-year-old boy, shot and instantly killed Jerome Gay at Burgin, Ky., recently. Gay and his brother forced the fight on McGinnis. McGinnis was not arrested.

MUCH excitement prevailed on the 26th in the Fort Mountain (Ga.) region over the discovery of a rich silver mine, the ore assaying $50 to $2,000 per ton.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY dispatches state that heavy rain-storms were damaging the India cotton crop.

NEWS has been received confirming the report that Germany had taken possession of the Admiralty Islands, the Islands of New Britain and New Ireland, and portions of the New Guinea coast. A protest against Germany's action on the part of the British South Pacific Colonies was being prepared.

DISPATCHES from Spain on the 23d stated that a great storm was raging on the peninsula. Several ships and railway trains had been wrecked. There had been no telegraphic communication with Europe by land wires for three days.

PICTOU (Can.) advices of the 23d say there is no truth whatever in the report that John Lowder, the father of George Lowder, who was hanged there last June, had made a death-bed confession of the murder of Peter Lazier. John Lowder has not been sick, is not dead, and has not confessed.

AROUND the prisons in London extra guards were placed on the 24th as a precaution against the operations of the dynamiters.

THE residence of Mme. Albani, the singer, at Ville d'Avray, a Parisian suburb, was recently entered by burglars, who stole a quantity of valued souvenirs of her career.

IN the Southern Provinces of Spain two severe shocks of earthquake were experienced on the 20th. The convent at Seville was partly destroyed. Many people were injured by falling walls.

A FIRE early the other morning destroyed the farm-house of Benjamin Dufresne, at St. Martin's, Can., and Mrs. Dufresne, a boy aged three years and a lady aged eighty perished in the flames. The remainder of the household were badly frozen while seeking shelter two miles distant, one girl dying soon after.

LATER.

OFFICIAL returns on the 28th from the Province of Grenada, Spain, state that 526 persons were killed by the recent earthquake there, and in Malaga 160. At Alhama 300 lives were lost and 750 houses were destroyed. Over half the inhabitants of Albunuelas were killed, and many houses were wrecked at Jimena, Cajar, Torrox and Alfarnetejo. The people were panic stricken, and business was paralyzed. It was estimated that the total loss of lives would reach over 1,000.

ABOUT a hundred saloon-keepers were arrested in New York on the 28th for violating the Excise law.

DURING the twenty-four hours ended on the 28th a heavy rain prevailed throughout the West and Southwest, and at various points great damage had been done by turbulent streams. Dense fogs prevailed in New York and Baltimore, entirely suspending navigation.

TWENTY-ONE victims of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum fire were interred on the 27th, the charred remains being placed in three coffins.

GENERAL SHERMAN and others inaugurated a plan in New York on the 27th to relieve General Grant of the debt of $150,000 due to William H. Vanderbilt. Friends in New York, Philadelphia and Washington propose to pay $100,000, and Vanderbilt will donate the other $50,000.

THE street-car drivers at New Orleans struck on the 27th, and all cars were stopped, save on one or two routes. The men claimed that an agreement made in November had not been carried out, and besides demanded increased wages.

THE Union National Bank of Chicago has been authorized to begin business, the capital being $1,000,000.

TONQUIN advices of the 27th reported daily encounters between the Chinese and French at the out-posts. The Chinese continued pouring troops into Tonquin and Formosa.

MORE robberies of the mails were reported on the 27th along the Rocky Mountain Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE great seal of Dakota has been transferred from Yankton to Bismarck, where the Territorial Legislature is to meet January 13.

AMONG the fires on the 27th were the following: North, Orrison & Co.'s furniture house at Kansas City; loss, $100,000. The Warm Springs (N. C.) Hotel; loss, $150,000. Eleven stores at Laurenburgh, N. C. A cotton factory at Indianapolis; loss, $175,000. Elbel, Gillan & Co.'s hardware works at Canton, O.; loss, $200,000. The opera-house at Racine, Wis.; loss, $150,000; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Glover, of New York, and Mrs. Patrick, a servant, perished in the flames. Egbert's knitting mill at Cohoes, N. Y.; loss, $50,000.

FATAL FLAMES.

Three Lives Lost by the Burning of a Hotel and Opera-House in Racine, Wis.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 29.—About one o'clock yesterday morning the loud report of an explosion startled the guests in the Blake Hotel here. Almost immediately the cry of fire was heard. There were about sixty guests in the hotel, among them being the members of the Thompson "Beggar Student" Opera Company, which had been appearing in the Blake Opera-House, adjoining the hotel. When the cry of fire was raised the guests, most of whom were asleep, hurried out of the burning building, amid great confusion and excitement. Nearly all were in their night-clothes. By the time the fire department arrived the beautiful hotel and opera-house were burning fiercely, and the firemen, giving up the attempt to save them, confined themselves to an endeavor to save the adjoining property.

It was at first thought that all the inmates of the hotel had escaped, but investigation disclosed the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Russell Glover, of the opera company, and Mrs. Patrick, a chambermaid, were missing. They have not since been seen, and there is no doubt they perished in the flames.

Mr. and Mrs. Glover belonged to New York City. The members of the opera company lost their personal effects, including nearly all their clothes, of the total value of about $9,000. Mrs. K. R. Doud, wife of ex-Mayor Doud, who occupied apartments in the hotel, lost $5,000 worth of jewels, pictures, books, etc., among the latter being a magnificent collection of Dante's works. Mrs. Doud escaped in her night-clothes. Among the other losers by the fire are Vilas, druggist; Wood Bros., hardware; Lena Johnson, cafe; Montgomery & Long, barbers; Rauisch, variety store, and Duffy, saloon. The total loss is about $150,000; insurance about $80,000.

The Opera House, which was an exceedingly handsome structure six stories high and measuring ninety by one hundred feet, was built in 1881 by a stock company at a cost of $102,000. It was fitted throughout in fine style, and was said to be one of the handsomest places of amusement in the West.

Nearly 1,000 Lives Lost.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—The official reports show that 208 persons were killed in Malaga and Granada by the recent earthquake. The population of Granada is still encamped in the square, the richer classes lodging in carriages along the promenade. The facade of the cathedral is seriously damaged. Many houses were destroyed in Jimena and a whole family killed in the village of Cajar. [illegible] inhabitants of Albunuelas were killed. Alhama is mostly in ruins. Commerce is paralyzed. Two hundred houses at Alfarnetejo were damaged. The panic is subsiding. The shock was not felt in the northern and northwestern Provinces. The Government has granted $5,000 from the National Calamity fund for the relief of the sufferers in the Province of Granada.

Later advices state that 300 lives were lost at Alhama; 750 houses and the church were destroyed and thirty persons killed at Periana; the town hall and many houses were damaged at Torrox, the inhabitants of which fled panic-stricken. It is now estimated that 600 persons were killed in the province of Malaga, including those killed at Alhama.

Fresh shocks more violent than the first have occurred at Torrox and Alhama. The panic in those places has revived.

The latest advices from the province of Granada state that 526 persons were killed by the earthquake there, and in Malaga 160. In Alhama over 300 bodies have already been recovered. In Periana sixty bodies have been recovered. Many persons died from fright. The convicts in Seville Prison attempted to escape.

General Grant's Financial Troubles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—It was learned Saturday that executions had been issued under the judgment rendered against General Grant in favor of William H. Vanderbilt for $150,000 which the General borrowed the Sunday before the failure of Grant & Ward, which the General used to help them. The execution covers houses in Washington and Philadelphia, farms near St. Louis and Chicago, and all the General's relics of the war, swords, medals, gifts from friends at home and foreign rulers, his pictures and bric-a-brac, and even the engraved card of thanks awarded him by Congress. Mrs. Grant has consented to waive her interest in the real estate so that Mr. Vanderbilt may be fully secure. The St. Louis farm is valued at $65,000 and the Chicago farm at $25,000. But the General's friends are fearful that all the property may here last week became acquainted with his action, and has quietly set about relieving his old comrade in arms. Mr. Vanderbilt has consented to release his debt for $100,000. Cyrus W. Field has undertaken to raise a part of this, and General Sherman has gone on to Philadelphia and Washington to interest gentlemen there to raise the balance.

About the New Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Frelinghuysen, in alluding to the report that the Spanish treaty is to be withdrawn, said that in fact there is no foundation for it. He said further that this rumor has doubtless grown out of the fact that the Spanish Minister had been authorized by his Government to accept certain modifications, providing that they will make the treaty more acceptable to this Government. These modifications are intended to neutralize the opposition of the cigar and tobacco interests of the South. The Spanish Minister in an interview said: "The Spanish Government is willing to accept such modification in regard to sugar and tobacco as the American Senate may adopt or recommend."

The Nicaragua treaty is growing in popularity every day, and particularly among Representatives from the South, who say its confirmation will afford a splendid opportunity for the assertion of an American policy on this continent. The comments of the European press have had a good deal to do in intensifying this feeling.

A Horrible Fate.

PLYMOUTH, Wis., Dec. 29.—Jacob Avery, owner of a small flouring mill near the village of Greenbush, eight miles west of here, while oiling the machinery of his mill Saturday had his clothing caught on a fast-revolving horizontal shaft. He was rapidly whirled round and pounded against the floor with such violence that the body, when found, for he was alone at the time, was a shapeless mass. The limbs were broken and splintered, bones in many instances protruding from the mutilated body. The head was pounded into pulp. All his clothing except one boot was torn from his body. The deceased was fifty years of age and quite wealthy.

An Infernal Machine.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 29.—An infernal machine was found on the Jersey Central Railroad track Friday, near Westfield. It consisted of a square package bound by a shawl strap, and was placed near the rail so as to appear to have been accidentally dropped. The track-walker found it. The package is so constructed as to explode if struck a heavy blow. It contained fifty-eight cartridges of dynamite and a lot of No. 1 giant powder. Had the package not been discovered, it would have been struck by the next train and a terrible disaster must have been the result.

DEVILISH DEEDS.

How a Gang of Thieves Secured $375 and a Horse and Buggy from an Ohio Farmer—Citizens of Wheeling, W. Va., Excited by Many Crimes, Threaten to Execute Summary Vengeance—A Party of Texas Cowboys Capture a Train of Cars and Have Their Fill of "Fun."

DAYTON, O., Dec. 25.—Six masked men entered the residence of an aged farmer, Henry Jackson, near Bowersville, Tuesday night. Jackson, his wife and three daughters, and Miss Nattie Sirgay were in the room at the time. The robbers were armed with heavy clubs, which they had cut in a neighboring grove, and upon entering commanded every one in the house to remain quiet. Jackson was struck several times over the head with a club, and when his daughter Louise pluckily sprang to his assistance she was met by one of the men, who placed a cocked revolver to her head and threatened to blow her brains out. The men then tied the whole family to chairs with sheets, which they had torn into strips. They attempted to compel Jackson to tell where his money was concealed, and threatened him with death if he refused. One of the men remarked that he knew that the money was in the house, as he had been under the bed the night before, and heard Jackson talking about it. Mrs. Jackson's clothing was then saturated with coal-oil, and, after being submitted to various tortures, the robbers threatened to set fire to her clothing if she did not disclose where the money was. She finally told them that it was in a trunk. After trying in vain for some time to open it they released one of the young ladies, who, under compulsion, tried to open the lock. The men, however, had spoiled the lock, and she was unable to open it. Becoming impatient at the delay the leader of the gang ordered the men to burst the trunk. This being done they rifled it of its contents and secured $200 in gold and $175 in currency. After the robbers had obtained the money they compelled Jackson to tell where they could find his best horse and buggy, and, leaving one man to guard the family, the others went for the team. Soon they returned, gave the signal, and the guard left. The family remained tied to the chairs until nearly morning, when Mrs. Jackson untied with her teeth the knots which bound her hands. She released the others and the alarm was immediately given. It is supposed that the robbers came toward this city. The horse and buggy were found near Xenia. The hand-car at Harbines Station was stolen by them, and with it they continued their flight toward Dayton. A posse of men is scouring the [illegible] looking for the robbers.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 25.—The three shocking crimes of the past week have strongly stirred up the people of this vicinity, and the community is ripe for desperate deeds. Peter Heiner, who became the father of his twelve-year-old daughter's child—a capital crime under the State law—is at large, with no apparent chance of his capture. The Workehouse house, in the heart of the city, was plundered by masked men, the inmates horribly beaten, and $5,000 stolen, and no arrests. A defenseless farmer, Elijah Marling, was assaulted by the same gang, and subjected to tortures that shamed the inquisition and left him on the verge of the grave. Guenther Schnell, in cold blood, brutally murdered his uncle and reputed father. A jury found him guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and he gets off with a four years' sentence. Men gather on the streets and talk of the Cincinnati riot. The state of feeling is such that if any of the criminals should be caught the law would be spared any further farcical exhibition. Marling, the victim of Monday night's outrage, is in a critical condition. His body about the waist, loins and thighs is one livid surface. The poker used in the torture was of inch-square iron and heated to a white heat. At every touch it burned deeply, and in five places the cauterizations look as though the fiends had tried to impale their victim on the heated bar. The recovery of the old man is not probable. Three details of police and constables are scouring the country in every direction. Suspicion was directed to a man named McGowan, whose record is unsavory, and to one Murray, who is alleged to have told of the affair before it was discovered. Both were arrested on suspicion and placed in security, but the place of confinement is not known. Sheriff Brown and a posse have gone out on a new trail, and important developments are expected hourly.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Dec. 25.—As the east-bound passenger on the Southern Pacific was nearing the bridge crossing the Pecos River Tuesday evening a number of torpedoes were exploded on the track, causing the engineer to stop the train. Six cowboys boarded the train with the order to stop at Langtry, the next small station, at which point twenty more cowboys boarded and took possession of the train. They were all more or less under the influence of liquor, and amused themselves by shooting out all the windows, extinguishing the lamps, and terrorizing the passengers generally. As the train passed small stations the cowboys would shove their heads out of the broken windows and shoot and yell. A passing freight train was saluted in a similar manner. Several hundred shots were fired and the roofs of the cars were riddled. The cowboys robbed the train-boy of his stock of peanuts and candies, but so far as known nobody was shot. Judge Falon, United States District Attorney Evans and Sheriff White were among the passengers, but thought it best not to make their presence known. The gang left the train at Uvalde, after riding over sixty miles.

HURT IN A PANIC.

A False Cry of Fire in a Connecticut Theater Causes a Wild Rush for Life in Which Many Women and Children are Hurt.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 26.—There was a serious panic last evening at Bennett's Museum. The audience was a large one, packing the house in every part, many ladies and children being present. An intoxicated man, who sat in the rear of the house, created a disturbance and was being ejected, when some one started a cry of fire. The audience became alarmed in a moment. A panic became inevitable. Men rose from their seats and screamed while children cried and women in their fear fell fainting. The alarm became general, and there was a rush for the exits, many moving toward the stage and leaping into the orchestra. It was the usual scene enacted in a panic—the men losing their heads and each seeking only his own safety. The stronger pushed on, regardless of the piteous appeals of the weaker. When the excitement was at its height Dale Armstrong, one of the employes, pushed his way to the middle of the house and in a loud tone of voice assured the excited people that there was no cause for alarm. His reassuring words had no perceptible effect at first, and for nearly two minutes pandemonium prevailed.

In the midst of the excitement a newsboy leaped from the gallery, sustaining slight injuries. The shrieks of women, the crying of children and the hoarse utterances of men made the scene one of horror. When the audience gained the street it was learned that the cry of fire was a false alarm. Thirteen ladies and double that number of children were more or less injured, and one man had both legs broken in jumping from the stage. Two ladies were caught under a lot of chairs, and were extricated in a badly bruised condition, and minus most of their clothing.

THE NEW SOUTHERN CRUSADE.

The Conquest Which Has Become Imperative, a Conquest not of Bayonets but of Ideas.

The South was once conquered by Northern arms. The immediate purpose of keeping the South in the Union was accomplished by that conquest, but the larger purpose of abolishing sectional lines and making the Union one and indivisible in spirit as well as in law was not effected. Politically the South still arrayed itself against the North, and by methods more akin to those of slavery rule than to those of an era of freedom it has regained its political supremacy. A new conquest of the South is necessary, not this time by Northern bayonets, but by Northern ideas. When this conquest has been effected there will no longer be sectional lines dividing the former Slave from the former Free States, and the results of National elections will no longer be indicated by a line drawn from East to West across the middle of the country.

An examination of the November election returns for the past eight years shows that this conquest is going on, and with greater rapidity than is likely to be perceived by those who look only to the fact that in the last election a Democratic victory was won by the vote of a Solid South, supplemented by a narrow majority in a few Northern States. Whilst from one point of view it would seem that the Solid South has become more solid than ever, a careful scrutiny of the returns will demonstrate that the solidity of the South has been greatly weakened at the most important, because the most exposed points, and that Northern ideas, followed by Republican votes, have been making steady and resistless progress into the South, along the same routes by which more than twenty years ago Northern men with arms in their hands pressed their way to victory.

Republican attention has been mainly directed to those States of the South in which the negro element is numerically strongest. It has been assumed that the whole of this element being under obligations to the Republican party of the North for freedom and civil and political rights, would vote with that party. That assumption was correct as far as the negroes were permitted to vote. But by ways unnecessary to recall, the negro Republican vote was suppressed, or otherwise made ineffective, and the States which should have been the strongholds of Republicanism in the South have been made Democratic fastnesses. In 1876 the five States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina cast an aggregate Republican vote of 338,286. In 1880 the same States gave a Republican vote of 241,869. Last month the Republican vote of those States had shrunk to 217,901. Here was a falling off in eight years of over 120,000, or more than one-third. This was due not to conversion, but to suppression. All endeavors to secure freedom of action in those States and increase the Republican vote have proved ineffective. Clearly the way to pierce the Solid South is not through the Gulf States, or by placing sole dependence on the votes of the colored people of those States.

Turning to the border States a very different condition presents itself. Whilst Republicanism has been continually and rapidly losing ground in the five "Black States" of the Gulf and Atlantic coast, it has been making steady progress in the three border States of Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia. In 1876 these States gave an aggregate Republican vote of 380,153, or about 8,000 less than the five "Black States." In 1880 the Republican vote had increased to 315,264, or more than 103,000 in excess of the Republican vote of the five States in the same year. In November this year the three border States cast a Republican vote of 465,463, which was considerably more than double the Republican vote cast in the same month by the five more Southern States named. It is true that the total vote had largely increased owing to the growth of population, but the Democratic increase failed to keep pace with the Republican. In 1876 the aggregate Democratic majority was 145,760. In 1880 it was reduced to 120,122. Last month it shrank to 49,280.

Where this Republican growth has been most marked can be seen by the in the three States at the three Presidential elections:

	1876.	1880.	1884.
Missouri	58,018	55,042	30,050
Tennessee	43,693	20,514	9,183
Virginia	44,112	44,530	6,141

The change in these three States has been gradual. It has been accomplished without much noise or desperate effort. It has been wholly due to the influx of Northern men with Northern ideas and Northern habits of industry and enterprise. A new conquest of the South has begun, and in another four years we expect to see the three border States that have made so much progress in the past eight years toward progress and Republicanism, giving strong Republican majorities.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WHAT WILL IT DO?

Democracy Dazed by Its Recent Victory and Doubts How to Act So as to Secure Party Advantages.

The Democratic party has been so long the party of fault-finding and criticism that it is likely to feel somewhat dazed for awhile at finding itself called upon to become the party of action. Everybody knows it is unprepared for such a contingency. It is a quarter of a century since it felt its last throb of conviction or framed its last policy. Its conviction then was that slavery for black men was as good a thing as liberty for whites, and its policy was to put the two institutions on the same terms and give them a scrub race.

Shall it on returning to power reannounce its old convictions and policy? If not, what is its stock in trade. Its platform sheds no light upon the question. It was framed expressly to catch votes by conceding principles. Its newly-elected President is no more luminous that the platform. He has said that the Government should be administered like a private business and on business principles. But what does this mean? Private business is conducted simply to make money, and business principles consist in making the most money possible out of a given investment of capital, labor and skill. Does Mr. Cleveland mean that the Government of the United States is to be administered for private profit upon strictly selfish principles, and without public spirit? If this were what he thought, it would not be what he would say.

The fact is it is not a very good or wise shibboleth to say that the Government is to be administered like a private business. It does not correctly define anybody's notions of government. Where, then, are we to look for a Democratic policy? As yet there is none except the vague general idea that the party will endeavor to so run the country as to make its chance of retaining power four years from now better than its chances of gaining power were at the opening of the present campaign. The Democratic party can fairly be credited, therefore, with only one policy, viz., an organized appetite—a desire to remain in power. The only hint yet given as to Mr. Cleveland's intentions is that Daniel Manning is to be Postmaster-General. Cleveland can stand a very few such appointments, but many of them will render his defeat extremely easy four years from now, and prove his unfitness even before he has taken the oath of office. There is a suspicion that Cleveland belongs to the order of bummers. It is quite certain that Manning does. The public will not soon forget that he was the responsible editor of a journal that threatened with murder all men whose views should lead them to adopt a legal mode of deciding a dispute in the electoral count.

Another suspicion exists that in the organization of the Democratic Administration the South will represent the Democratic dog and the North the Democratic tail. This may or may not be so. It is probable but not inevitable. It is probable because nearly all the States which the Democratic party controls are Southern States. Yet it is not inevitable, because in actual numbers the Democratic voters of the Northern States alone are twice as many as those of the Southern. Although nine-tenths of the Democratic States are Southern, two-thirds of the Democratic voters are Northern.

The only safe course to pursue in stating the future course of the Democratic party is to say that we shall probably find it out as soon as the party itself will. We know something of its record, but the party is too slippery to be bound by its record. We know something of its tendencies, but these are conflicting. We know as much about its policies as any Democrat knows, but we would not give a pinch of snuff for all that is known anywhere as to what the Democratic party will do. Nobody knows so little about that as the Democratic party itself. It is fortunate that it has got four months for reflection before it can do anything.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

The Reasons Which Compel the Conclusion that the Democratic Party is Untrustworthy.

It is not doubted that Democratic voters earnestly desire public prosperity. They have interests in common with the whole country. Comparatively few of them expect or desire any office. But there are three fatal difficulties: Many of them desire something else more than they desire public prosperity; many of them believe that public prosperity is to be promoted by measures and policies which are really ruinous; and they trust incompetent or unworthy leaders.

The latter difficulty arises in part from twenty-four years of inexperience in the responsibility and labor of government. But it springs far more from causes which are sure in operation and lasting in influence. The crowded wards of great cities do not elect statesmen. The pot-house demagogues and the sharp and knavish tricksters have the advantage there in most cases. New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago—how many men of first-rate ability and standing have these cities sent to Congress within the past twenty years? Here and there one such man has been chosen by each party, but has either city ever selected the wisest and worthiest men of either party? This is not an accident. It is an almost inevitable result of the conditions of city life, which render the man of superior merit almost unknown to the great majority of voters, while the saloons and the rings can always concentrate a large vote for the nomination or election of a favorite. Now the majorities of the Democratic party at the North come almost wholly from a few large cities, and these cities, therefore, have to elect its leaders in Congress, if it is to have any leaders there from the North. On the other hand, the Southern States are controlled by men who have little knowledge of the diversified industry, the commerce, and the progressive thought of the North, edge. The men chosen by that section are incompetent, in the very nature of things, to direct legislation for the complicated interests and the progressive civilization of the Northern States. Yet they are, of necessity, the controlling men of the party. Many are pure, and they are generally fanatical reactionists. Many are mere office-seekers, who care nothing for the means, or the consequences to the country, so long as the end to them is office and power.

It is the curse of the Democratic party that it is, and of necessity must be, dependent upon such leadership in Congress. From this fact, in the main, springs the intolerable incapacity of that party in legislation, its senseless wrangles, and its reckless and ceaseless meddling with business interests.

But bad leadership would not last if the body of voters were governed by sound ideas. Of this we have an illustration in Philadelphia, where industrial experience has convinced the great body of Democratic voters that the policy of protection is wise and necessary. There, accordingly, a man of real knowledge and some regard for Northern interests comes forward—and Mr. Randall finds that, by the utmost effort, he can lead about one-fifth of his party. The great body of Democratic voters cling to the old Democratic heresies of free trade, simply because they were Democratic in the days when that party had power. So of State rights notions, so of prejudices against National banks and internal improvements; these are all mere blind and obsolete prejudices inherited from a state of things long past. Yet they control the great body of Democratic voters.

A more dangerous evil still is the passionate and vindictive spirit which has come down to us from uprooted slavery and defeated rebellion, and which sways a great many voters and leaders. This spirit desires something else more than the public prosperity. It would with fierce joy vote down Republicanism, even if it absolutely knew that the consequence would be public calamity and incalculable private distress. That is the spirit which sacrificed everything in a struggle for the disruption of the Union. It lives to-day, and rules the Democratic party, and it fights savagely and blindly for the overthrow of institutions and measures established by the loyal people of the North, simply because they were so established.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A canary recently died in Connecticut aged twenty-five years—an unusual length of time. Just a few days before its death it sang sweetly.—*Hartford Post.*

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, : : MICHIGAN.

HAIL, THOU NEW YEAR.

Hail, thou New Year! tho' thou hast come so soon,
I'm hardly willing yet to say good-by—
To the old friend who lays aside his crown,
And in the grave of Time lies down to die.
I had grown fond of him, and learned to know
The faults and virtues of the dear Old Year;
He brought me many a comfort, many a joy,
Although—ah, yes—he caused me many a tear.

But for the tears, as often as they flowed,
He gave me peace, he gave me smiles again,
And taught me to look upward to Hope's skies,
And see the rainbow gleaming through the rain.
The dear Old Year! He came as merrily
As then dost come, just twelve short month ago;
And now, because he has grown old at last,
Shall we forget the faithful life? Ah, no!

Thou art a stranger; what know men of thee?
Thy promises may all be fair and bright,
But many a morning dawning cloudlessly—
Has brought a weary day and stormy night.
Well, we will welcome thee—ay, trust, thee, too;
Thy face is fair and young and glad, and we
Will ask a blessing on thy reign, O, King!
Till a new year shall take thy throne from thee.

THE IRON RAILING.

A Love Quest, Which Ended in an Unorthodox Manner.

I have been accustomed to walk down Montgomery street every morning for the last six years. My attention had never been especially attracted by any person in the throng I met daily until one day last October. Most of the people on the street were looking at something in a shop-window. I was in a hurry and could not stop. As I passed the crowd I came face to face with a young girl about twenty, whom I saw was very beautiful. She passed me, and I was tempted to turn my head to look after her, but politeness forbade. The following day I met the same young girl again. Her beauty impressed me more than on the former occasion. Her lovely face: it seemed to rise before me every minute. The third day I was on the lookout for her and was not disappointed. For a week I met her every morning, by which time I had come to the conclusion that I must know her, but how such an end was to be accomplished I could not tell. Plan after plan occurred to me, and finally I decided that I would watch and see if she might not bow to some one of my acquaintances. Often she bowed to ladies and gentlemen passing, but never to any one I knew. For three weeks I followed this plan. Each morning brought disappointment, and at last in desperation I determined to follow her and find if possible where she lived. The first morning I had time I carried out my plan; as soon as she passed me I turned and followed her. She walked very briskly, and I was obliged to hurry so as not to lose sight of her in the crowd. She walked about six blocks toward the suburban streets, then turned from Montgomery into a side street, then into Concord avenue, a fashionable quarter of the city, where she went into No. 875, a large brown-stone house. The house had a very homely look with its green lawn and trees. I feared as my unknown beauty entered the gate she did not live there, but greatly to my peace of mind she took out a latch-key, and I was convinced this must be her home. Fortunately there was a door-plate, but from the sidewalk it was almost impossible to distinguish a letter; and as I did not wish to attract attention by standing still and staring at the house I walked slowly from one end of the block to the other, looking at each house as I passed. Afternoon passing I managed to decipher a "T"; of the rest I could make nothing. I had almost given up in despair, for one day at least, when some one going into the house opened the door so that a strong light fell on the plate and I read "Tow-definite, and without initials I feared I should again be obliged to give it up. When it occurred to me that I knew the name, street and number, I could follow down all the Towners in the directory till I reached the one who lived at No. 875 Concord avenue. With this thought uppermost, I walked quickly back to the hardware-store I had passed and asked to see the directory. The name Towner seemed very common, although I was not favored with the acquaintance of any. By following down the column I arrived at last found "William S. Towner, residence No. 875 Concord avenue. Business, Architectural Iron-work. Towner, Foot & Co., 3 Hancock street." I could think of no way to begin the acquaintance except through a business transaction, and what could I find to buy of an architectural iron-dealer? Suddenly I thought of two little houses I owned. They had been left me by a cousin and had always been a great burden, as I was not able to sell them, and had the trouble and worry of hearing complaints from tenants continually; but now I would make use of them. In front of the houses were small grass-plats which could be surrounded by iron railing, and in that way I would become known to the firm if not personally to Mr. Towner.

The next thing was to see my agent and have him measure the number of feet required. My agent was fortunately in, and I went directly to business. He promised to send his clerk to measure the ground that very afternoon, and then inquired if he might ask of what firm I intended buying the railing. I told him of "Towner, Foot & Co." He then asked if I knew any member of the firm, for if I did not he should be very glad to introduce me to Mr. Towner, as he had had a good many business transactions and was well acquainted with him. I tried to answer in my usual voice, but felt so babbling over with joy at the prospect of obtaining an introduction to Mr. Towner that I feared I betrayed some of it in my voice, and could hardly collect myself enough to make an appointment for us to go together to the office of Towner, Foot & Co. Ten the following morning was fixed for the time. I felt I could not go earlier, as I did not wish to miss any chance of seeing my unknown beauty. All day my spirits were very high at the thought of really meeting Mr. Towner, though how an introduction merely for business purposes was to be the foundation of a friendship I did not know. I was not a bad-looking fellow, but still not so attractive as to cause any one to fall in love with me at first sight; still, I was hopeful. Ten the following morning found us on our way to No. 3 Hancock street. A very small clerk sat behind the desk in the outer office. We asked if Mr. Towner was in and if we could see him. The clerk went to inquire, and in a few minutes we were ushered into the presence of Mr. Towner, a stout, jolly-looking old gentleman of about sixty. His white hair stood up straight all over his head, as if it defied brush or comb. His sharp, black eyes twinkled with fun and shrewdness. His watch-chain and studs were very massive, and, together with his black broadcloth clothes, gave him a general air of affluence and comfort. Mr. Towner rose as we entered and shook hands cordially with my agent, who then turned to me and said: "Allow me to introduce my friend Mr. Smartchild." Mr. Towner smiled and said he was happy to meet me. I felt rather embarrassed, although neither of my companions thought I had any object in view except business. It was soon settled about my iron railing, and, as I could think of no excuse for staying longer, I was preparing to leave the room when Mr. Towner stopped me to ask if I had not some relations in Machias, Me. I replied that I had. He went on to say that he had known a Frank Smartchild in his youth who afterward became quite a prominent lawyer in Portland, but that for the last ten years he had not heard of or from him. He finished by saying: "Your name is so peculiar that I supposed he was some relation of yours." I answered: "He is my uncle and I am his nameake." Mr. Towner seemed delighted to hear this, and kept plying me with questions about my uncle. After I had answered all Mr. Towner's questions concerning my uncle I started again to leave the office. When Mr. Towner saw that I was really going he said: "This must not be the end of our acquaintance with one another. You must come to the house to see us. Suppose you come next Sunday to dinner. I shall be very glad to have my family know the nephew of such a good friend as your uncle was to me." I accepted the invitation with warmth but feelingness. It really seemed too good to be true.

As we walked away from Mr. Towner's office, my agent congratulated himself on being the means of bringing Mr. Towner and me together. Little did he know how I had schemed and planned to become acquainted with the Towner family. Perhaps some time I would tell him my story if all prospered.

All day my thoughts were occupied with my prospective visit. That evening I went to take a short walk. I was buried deep in thought, and as some one in passing pushed me a little I came back to the present, and on looking to see where I had wandered found myself in Concord avenue. I was convinced my thoughts must have been much more occupied with my lovely unknown friend than I had supposed if unconsciously in walking I had strayed to where she lived. After this occurrence I did not allow myself to think of my girl except when I met the supposed Miss Towner each morning on my way down town.

She seemed to grow more beautiful each time I saw her. Saturday morning as she passed me a handkerchief fell from her jacket pocket. She did not notice anything had dropped. I stooped and picked up the handkerchief to return it to its owner. As I handed it to her she raised her beautiful eyes and smiled with ineffable sweetness as she said: "Many thanks." In a moment it was over, but how delightful to have heard her voice—it certainly did justice to her face and figure. Sunday was a lovely autumn day. I started early and walked slowly toward Concord avenue. As I walked up the steps I saw Mr. Towner sitting reading at the front window, but he did not see me. I rang the bell. A white capped and aproned maid opened the door; she ushered me into the broad hall, taking my hat and cane, and (having asked my name) drew back the heavy red portieres and announced "Mr. Smartchild." On hearing my name Mr. Towner looked up confusedly from his book. In a minute he seemed to realize who I was, and stepped forward with a pleasant good-day. After this greeting I looked around the room expecting to see other persons, but Mr. Towner and I were its solitary occupants, and I did not feel at liberty to open the subject, but sat down and recommenced talking about my uncle. In the pauses in the conversation I glanced at a clock I saw standing on the mantel; it said quarter-past two. Mr. Towner had invited me to dinner at two, but he made no apology for either being late or for the non-appearance of the family. Finally about half past two I heard several persons come up the front steps and enter the hall, and among whom I recognized the lovely girl I had met so often. None of them came into the parlor, but started quickly up stairs. It seemed an endless time before I again heard steps on the stairs; then the lovely apparition of my unknown friend appeared between the portieres. She looked like an old picture in her light dress as she stood framed in by the dark-red of the curtains. Mr. Towner was so interested in our conversation that he did not look up until he saw my eyes turned toward the door; then he rose quickly and going forward took the girl's hand and led her toward me, saying: "Mr. Smartchild, I take great pleasure in introducing you to my wife."

The iron railing cost me a pretty penny, but I paid the bill without demur.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Pie in Massachusetts.

All Boston catcth of the pie. The broker and banker climb the cafe stool and bolt their pie and coffee. The shop-girl carries in her lunch-box from her frowsy boarding-house a triangle of pie. The newsboy hath his pie in his mind as he trudges through the storm. Our Supreme Court Judges eat pie with gusto. Pie is the masterpiece of New England home cookery. In Maine they still make those deep apple pies—clove-flavored, generous, ample pies that one can make a flavorous meal of. The Indian in our Massachusetts coat-of-arms holds a pie knife in his hand, and our State motto, properly translated, reads: "We will have a piece of pie if we have to fight for it."—*Boston Cor. Philadelphia Times.*

—The New York *Mail and Express* thinks the man was born polite who will pass a dish of celery to his fellow-boarder without first selecting a nice, crisp piece for himself.

—A Newburg woman has received $4,000 for a broken rib, and anatomists estimate that at this rate her bones are worth $816,000.—*Troy Times.*

PITH AND POINT.

—A machine has been invented which will dark stockings by just turning a crank. "Who will care for mother now?"—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Woman is a luxury. Unless a man's circumstances permit of luxuries, he had better be content with sewing on his own collar studs.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

—As a nation we do not have ourselves under sufficient control. When a Senator goes down on a slippery corner he is laughed at the same as the man with a market basket.—*Boston Post.*

—Rattlesnake poison is awful. A Florida cow was bitten, and died immediately. Six buzzards that fed on the carcass died soon after, and a newspaper reporter was found lying in the vicinity.—*Lowell Courier.*

"How do you braid your hair so nicely?" queried a gentleman who was visiting a lady friend. "Oh," broke in her *enfante terrible* sister, "she takes it off and ties the knot to the gas chandelier, and fusses over two hours every morning.—*Chicago Herald.*

—Mistress (to servant who has spilled the contents of her ink bottle on the carpet)—"Mercy, Mary! what have you done? You've done a pretty piece of work, haven't you?" Mary—"Ye may well say that, Missus Brown, for didn't Oi pay twenty-foive cints for that same ink this very afternoon?"—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Husband and wife present themselves before the Divorce Court. "What do you want, madame?" "Divorce from that wretch." "And you, sir?" "Divorce from that vixen." "The decree is refused—there is no incompatibility of temper. You both seem to be perfectly agreed. Call the next case!"—*Paris Figaro.*

—A hymn as written:

"Welcome, sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise;
Welcome to this reviving breast,
And these rejoicing eyes."

And as sung by our choir.

"Waw-kaw, waw, daw-aw waw,
Thaw saw, thaw law aw waw,
Waw-kaw, taw, thaw, raw-raw-vaw braw,
Aw thaw raw jaw saw aw."—*Argonaut.*

—A man having built a large house was at a loss what to do with the rubbish. His Irish steward advised him to have a pit dug large enough to contain it. "And what," said he, smiling, "shall I do with the earth that I dig up from it?" To which the steward, with great gravity, replied: "Have the pit made large enough to hould all."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—"Editor, "please don't write any more pathetic articles. I ask you this as a personal favor, for I am inclined to look on the bright side of life, and when I thoughtlessly take up an article like the one you wrote last night, why, it topples me over the precipice of despondency and gloom, where I flounder for hours before I can climb up the rugged steep and again bask in the beams of the sun." "To which article do you refer?" asked Simpson. "The one headed 'A Drummer's Experience with a Bottle of Cocktail.'" "Why, sir, that was a humorous article." "That's so! Well, give us some pathos, then. Say, Simpson, label 'em, please."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A NEW CRIME.

How An Arkansaw Justice of the Peace Resented Interference With His Judicial Prerogatives.

When old Anderson Brumley announced himself as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, the people of Buck Short Township felt that the time when they were to have an able and upright administration of judicial affairs had arrived. Old Brumley had never opened a law book; therefore he was regarded as a citizen of wisdom. With these accomplishments, his election, in the expressive parlance of politics, was a "walk over." Shortly after Brumley took his seat on the red oak woolsack, a man named Billy Malone was arrested for stealing a grind-stone.

"This here is a mighty important case," said the magistrate, when the culprit had been arraigned before the court. "In lookin' over these here law statutes I ain't found nothin' about stealin' grindstones, and I did not feel at liberty to open the subject, but sat down and recommenced talking about my uncle. In the pauses in the conversation I glanced at a clock I saw standing on the mantel; it said quarter-past two. Mr. Towner had invited me to dinner at two, but he made no apology for either being late or for the non-appearance of the family. Finally about half past two I heard several persons come up the front steps and enter the hall, and among whom I recognized the lovely girl I had met so often. None of them came into the parlor, but started quickly up stairs. It seemed an endless time before I again heard steps on the stairs; then the lovely apparition of my unknown friend appeared between the portieres. She looked like an old picture in her light dress as she stood framed in by the dark-red of the curtains. Mr. Towner was so interested in our conversation that he did not look up until he saw my eyes turned toward the door; then he rose quickly and going forward took the girl's hand and led her toward me, saying: "Mr. Smartchild, I take great pleasure in introducing you to my wife."

"I ain't slaughtered no man yit, Jedge."

"Shet your mouth, impudent violator o' the sacred law o' the land. No matter what you done, I say it was manslaughter in the fust degree, an' when a man disputes my word, w'y, he'd better wush that his bones was made outen Injun rubber an' his back kivered with the skin o' a yalligator. Young outrager o' the principles of civilization, fur this great crime of manslaughter in the fust degree, I sentences you to be hung next Friday."

"Judge," exclaimed the lawyer, springing to his feet, "this proceeding is impossible."

"Is it? Wa'al, I'll jis show you I'm runnin' this court. When you git to be a Jedge, I won't come round tellin' you what you can do an' what you can't."

"Great Cæsar, Judge, such a course as you are taking is a violation of the State Constitution."

"Is it? Wa'al, I'll jest repeal the State Constitution right here. This feller oughter be hung, an'—if I had catch him ten days ago, whether or not he had committed manslaughter in the fust degree or stold a grindstone in the second, which is the same, I would have sentenced him to be hung. Mr. Constable, take charge o' this man an' see that he is hung up in respectable manner. Any lawyer what don't wanter be sarved in the same way had better keep his mouth shet. I'm runnin' this court."—*Opie P. Read, in Texas Siftings.*

HOME AND FARM.

—If a brood-sow gets too much feed by accident or lack of care, she may be speedily relieved by giving her a quart of charcoal. It will tone up the stomach of a hog quicker than anything else.—*Troy Times.*

—Breakfast Puffs: Graham puffs for breakfast are richer and a great deal nicer than the plain gem; take one pint of sweet milk, one pint of graham flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and one egg; beat the egg, and then add the milk, and then the flour gradually, beat it very briskly for four or five minutes, then pour into buttered gem pans; bake in a hot oven.—*Boston Globe.*

—There are on every farm some ponds in which valuable fertilizing sediment is found as they become dry. This sediment is very stimulating to grass if spread over the surface thinly early in the season, so that the rain will dissolve its valuable properties and carry them to the grass roots. On plowed land, unless applied in the fall, this sediment does not give as good results.—*Albany Journal.*

—A Canadian farmer advises the planting of maple-sugar orchards on hillsides. He considers it a matter of considerable profit. He would not plant maple saplings dug from the forest, but would raise seedlings. After the fall rains small maple seedlings may be found in any maple grove, and they may be pulled up by the fingers. Hundreds can be collected in an hour where they are abundant.

—To decide whether eggs are fertile or not hold them between the thumb and forefinger with one end toward the thumb and finger in a horizontal position, with a strong light in front of you. The unfertilized egg will have a clear appearance, both upper and lower sides being the same. The fertilized egg will have a clear appearance at the lower side, while the upper side will exhibit a dark or cloudy appearance.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Cocoanut Cake: Two eggs, one cup of white sugar, half a cup of sweet milk, quarter of a cup of butter, one and a half cups of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in a moderate oven in pans one inch deep. To prepare the desiccated cocoanut, beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth; add one cup of pulverized sugar and the cocoanut, after soaking it in boiling milk. Spread the mixture between the layers of cake and over the top.—*The Household.*

—Core a half dozen sour, juicy apples, and arrange them in a buttered pudding dish; fill up the hollow of each apple with sugar, and put a bit of butter on top. Cover the dish closely and set in oven to bake till the apples are thoroughly done. Meanwhile boil in a double kettle a scant cup of sago with two cups of water and a little salt. When done—which may be seen by the transparent, jelly-like look of the sago—add by the taste—best is a lump of butter and sugar to taste, and flavoring if desired. Pour the sago over the cooked apples in the pudding dish and set back in the oven to brown on the top.—*Exchange.*

GOOD FOOD FOR HENS.

Corn, Skim-Milk and Plenty of Good Ventilation Will Make Healthy Fowls.

We have frequent warnings against the perils of feeding hens too much Indian corn, from graphic pen-pictures of poultry wisdom, and write for the agricultural papers. Where one hen suffers from excess of corn, we venture to say, ten suffer from too little. Too little feed is the besetting sin of the rural districts. We live there and happen to know; people grumble because they get only six or seven dozen eggs a year, change breeds often, make crosses, and thus their yards swarm with all sorts of barnyard mongrels, as a poor substitute for full rations. Nothing but feed in the hopper will make hens grind out the eggs. If corn was dangerous, or narrow quarters, for thirty light Bramah hens, we should have found it out this summer. Early in May, after the garden stuff began to come up, we shut up the hens in an old building about fifteen feet square, without floor, and with sides and roof of unscrupulous ventilation. It is a legacy of past generations, and had worn it ago. It is a standing witness that ventilation is good for fowls. The rations have been corn, given three times a day, kept in a box, generally about six quarts a day, a little more added when the box was found empty, broken clam shells kept in another box constantly on hand—a part of the skim-milk and buttermilk from one cow, a pail of water from the pump every morning, and a run of an hour before sunset upon the lawn, where there was an abundant supply of grass. Two applications of kerosene, from the lamp filler, to the perches, have kept the fowls from lice, and the health of the flock has been remarkably good. The egg production has been abundant, and if there has been any danger in a constant supply of corn, the hens have not found it out. The eggs have been well fertilized, and the chickens strong and healthy. The theory of feeding has been that we get the most profit from fowls when we give them all they can eat, and a sufficient variety of animal and vegetable food. Milk has been the supply of the former, and corn of the latter. We have come to the conclusion that there is a call for reform in poultry keeping. Too much liberty and low feed is bad for hens.—*American Agriculturist.*

"Scrod."

"Scrod" is a small, fresh codfish, as served by the choice cooks of Boston. The fish is thoroughly cleaned, trimmed close, split through the back, and salted sufficient to season. If for breakfast, it lies over night, when it is ready for broiling. The outside of the fish, the skin, that is—can be browned and even burned, quickly, but the flesh side, so to speak, unless rolled in meal or flour, can not be browned without overcooking and spoiling the fish. Broiling the "scrod" should never be attempted. Mackerel, blue fish, shad, salmon and other fish—of a different make-up as regards nitrogen, probably, will brown reasonably quick over the coals, but the meat of a young cod is very susceptible to heat and changes from rawness nearly or quite as quick as the white of an egg. It tastes like that, also, when nicely and not too much done. Delicacy in flavor and color are the Boston ideas in serving "scrod." No matter how soon from the hook the cod is dressed, salted and eaten, but people who have once tasted "scrod" at the best places in Boston are glad to have the clean and seasoned fish packed in ice in cool weather and forwarded long distances into the country to them, rather than go without it.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

SCHOOL IN HOT WEATHER.

A Reminiscence of Some of Childhood's Unhappy Hours.

My friends, did you ever attend a school in hot weather? Did you ever sit on a bench whose legs were much longer than your own, and kick space with your heels, and lick your upper lip and your chin alternately while thinking about going swimming and pretending to study? Did you ever dreamily spit at a knot-hole in the floor and sit on the useless stove bedecked with the dunce cap as a penalty?

I know not how it may have been with you, but I can remember doing all those things. Aye, I have done more. I have borne the slings of outrageous fortune while sitting between two grown girls, in penance for some piece of hazy-minded forgetfulness. The summer-time is not the most advantageous season of the year for acquiring an education. A boy dreams too much and studies too little.

Why, I used to sit with my eyes half shut and listen to the clatter of the reaping machines in the adjacent fields, and dream that it was the sound of falling water, so cool and fresh it made my back ache, and that I was taking one of nature's shower-baths, and suddenly woke up with the top of my head right against the master's ferrule, thinking I had struck a rock and gone down into the flood, which seemed to be boiling hot.

A boy has to be careful what he does when he is in school on a hot day. His preuciness to sleep is more or less liable to get him into trouble. I remember one occasion when I concluded that it was a very humorous thing to do to slide off the end of the bench, and sit flat upon the floor while the master was looking in the opposite direction. I worked the game successfully three or four times, and was down again, when he was so long threatening to turn toward me, that I fell asleep. When I awoke he had turned around, and a moment later he turned me around.

I also remember how I used to chase away the flies that took great liberties with my complexion with my tongue. I remember how, in a dreamy way, I endeavored to lick the back of my neck, being absolutely too lazy to raise a hand in self-defense. I have not forgotten how irksome it is to try to lick the back of a fellow's own neck half a day at a time. That was what I was instructed to do by way of punishment, and clave to the roof of my mouth.

On another occasion I slept while the sunshine boiled the rosin out of the pitch-pine weather-boarding, and when, after a long snooze, I awoke, the sky was o'ercast and the rain-drops were pattering on the roof. Forgetting where I was I shouted:

"Boys, it's raining!"

"We are aware of it, sir," the master retorted, and my face reddened and got so hot I feared the dry leaves of my book would flash into flame. Of course all my enthusiasm over the shower was put out like the flame of a gas-jet, when the last month's bill has not been liquidated, and the man with the wrench is at the meter. The other boys gazed languidly out on the graceful world of thirsty vegetation drinking its fill and the steaming earth gulping down the welcome drops like an over-driven ox, but I ducked my head and abided my time as best I could.—*Through Mail.*

—The bell of the public school at Monticello, N. Y., was heard ringing the other day at an unusual time, and, on investigating, it was found the "new teacher" was using the end of the bell rope to correct a refractory pupil.—*N. Y. Star.*

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
The reason why, I can not tell."

It has often been wondered at, the bad odor this oft-quoted doctor was in. 'Twas probably because he being one of the old-school doctors, made up pills as large as bullets, which nothing but an ostrich could bolt (without nausea). Hence the dislike. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and no larger than bird-shot, and are quick to do their work. For all derangements of the liver, bowels and stomach they are specific.

MAX O'RELL thinks the best burglar-alarm is a pretty cook, as with that the police will keep a good eye on the house.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Free to one correspondent in every town. Address Eddy Bros., McCormick Bros. Homeopathic Pharmacists, 113 Adams st, Chicago.

WHEN a couple are making love by moonlight their feeling is one of in-fine-night bliss.

* * * Rupture, piles, tumors, fistulae and all diseases of lower bowel (except cancer), radically cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and inclose two (2c.) stamps for book.

THE front steps are deserted now. The season has passed when she stoops to conquer.—*Chicago Tribune.*

J. W. GRAHAM, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes:—I have been handling Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS for the past year, and have found it one of the most salable medicines I have ever had for Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

A PROOF-READER'S society in Boston calls itself the "House of Correction."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 29.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4 60	@ 6 65
Sheep	3 00	@ 5 00
Hogs	4 20	@ 4 70
FLOUR—Good to Choice	2 65	@ 5 00
Patents	4 60	@ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	81	@ 81½
No. 2 Spring	82	@ 82½
CORN	51	@ 51½
OATS—Western Mixed	34	@ 34
RYE	59	@ 67
PORK—Mess	12 50	@ 12 75
LARD—Steam	6 95	@ 7 00
CHEESE	5	@ 11½
WOOL—Domestic	28	@ 37
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$6 50	@ 6 75
Choice	6 00	@ 6 40
Good	5 25	@ 5 75
Medium	4 60	@ 5 00
Butchers' Stock	2 75	@ 4 35
Inferior Cattle	2 00	@ 2 50
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3 60	@ 4 45
SHEEP	1 62½	@ 4 25
BUTTER—Creamery	22	@ 23
Good to Choice Dairy	18	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh	24	@ 25
FLOUR—Winter	4 50	@ 5 00
Spring	3 00	@ 5 50
Patents	4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2	72½	@ 73½
Corn, No. 2	35	@ 35½
Oats, No. 2	25	@ 25½
Rye, No. 2	53	@ 53½
Barley, No. 2	55	@ 56
BROOM CORN—		
Self-Working	2	@ 5
Carpet and Hurl	4	@ 5½
Crooked	1	@ 2½
POTATOES—(bu)	30	@ 40
PORK—Mess	10 85	@ 10 90
Lard—Steam	6 55	@ 6 65½
LUMBER—		
Common Dressed Siding	18 00	@ 20 00
Flooring	32 00	@ 35 00
Common Boards	10 50	@ 12 00
Fencing	10 00	@ 12 50
Lath	1 90	@ 2 00
Shingles	2 00	@ 2 00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$4 00	@ 4 25
Fair to Good	4 00	@ 4 25
HOGS—Yorkers	4 25	@ 4 35
Philadelphias	4 40	@ 4 50
SHEEP—Best	4 25	@ 4 50
Common	3 00	@ 3 75
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4 25	@ 5 87½
Medium	3 75	@ 4 25
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 37½
SHEEP—Poor to Choice	2 00	@ 5 00

FRENCH Grape Brandy, distilled Extract of Water Pepper or Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water, as combined in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, is the best possible remedy for colic, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery or bloody-flux; also, to break up colds, fevers, and inflammatory attacks. 50 cts. Keep it on hand. Good for man or beast.

WHEN a cashier becomes unsteady a depositor is in danger of losing his balance.—*N. Y. Journal.*

Do You Want to Buy a Dog?

Send for Dog Buyer's Guide; 100 pages engravings of all breeds, colored plates, price of dogs and where to buy them, mailed for 15c. Associated Fanciers, 237 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOCKS with openworked heels and toes will be worn by bachelors as heretofore.—*Life.*

THE THROAT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all throat disorders. *Sold only in boxes.*

WIFE: I say you're a real pig. Husband: Well, deary, don't forget you're one of my ribs.—*Judge.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c.
GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

A FRIEND thinks that the winds must be great mathematicians because they sigh forever.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
And All Other BODILY PAINS and ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

CATARRH
ELY'S CATARRH CURE IN HEAD
ROSE COLD
HAY-FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BRO'S
OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER
What is Catarrh?
It is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus along the membranous linings and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.
Cream Balm is a remedy based upon a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail registered. Sample bottle by mail, 10 cts. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

SORE EYES SURELY
And speedily cured by HARDY'S EYE BALM. Also old sores, sore nipples, etc. In use 150 years. Only 25c. a box; 5 boxes, $1. Send for Certificates and Receipt Book. W. R. PENICK, St. Joseph, Mo. Druggists sell it.

Send your Address on
A POSTAL CARD
to H. J. HENNINGS DEWOREST, 97 East 14th Street, New York, for a FREE COPY of the best Magazine published.

HIGHEST Cash Price Paid for Rights taken previous to June 15, 1886, in Kansas or Nebraska, outside of railroad limits, which can now be had on or adjacent. WILLIAM HOWARD PHELPS, (County Clerk of Furnas Co.), at Beaver City, Nebraska. HOMESTEAD

"Maryland, My Maryland."

* * * "Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl, upon recovery had

"Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-limed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain.

C. L. JAMES.

BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 20th, 1883.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Christmas and New Years
MUSIC BOOKS.

Four-Hand Treasure. Just Out. Collection of the best Piano Duets, by famous composers; generally quite easy, and a good and entertaining book for all homes where there are two Piano players.

Minstrel Songs, Old and New. Immensely popular. All the best Minstrel, Plantation and Jubilee Songs.

GEMS of STRAUSS. } Piano music.
GEMS of the DANCE. }

GEMS of ENGLISH SONG.
BEAUTIES of SACRED SONG. } Vocal Music.
FRANZ'S ALBUM of SONGS.

The above eight books are uniform in binding; each contains 200 to 250 sheet music size pages, and each costs, in Boards $2. Cloth $2.50, Gilt $3.

Students' Life in Song, $2.50.
Rhymes and Tunes, Bds. $1.25; Cl. $1.50, Gilt $2.
Norway Music Album, " $2.50, " $3.00, " $4.

Also, 20 Volumes of Musical Literature, attractive well-bound, and interesting among which are Ritter's Students' History of Music, $2.50, and the Lives of the various Great Masters of Music.

Also, many Christmas Carols.

Send for lists. Any book mailed for the retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CONSUMPTION.
If you have a positive remedy for the above disease by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest quality considered?

Best

PLACE to secure a thorough and useful education, is at the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Business College. Write for College Journal. G. G. SWENSBERG.

100,000 ROYAL PRESENTS!!
AND A
Long Loan at 4 Per Cent.
THE publisher of the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST desires to secure 100,000 more subscribers. For 50 cents we will mail you our paper 6 months on trial, and immediately send you a numbered receipt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following presents, its circulation is now 50,000. Only 25,000 more needed before the Distribution takes place, March 15, 1886. All these presents will be given to these new 100,000 subscribers.

PARTIAL LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY:
10 Cash presents of $1,000 each; 10 U. S. Bonds, $340 each; 10 U. S. Greenbacks, $100 each; 100 U. S. Greenbacks, $10 each; 1 Cash Present of $1,000; 1 Grand Square Piano; 1 Grand Cabinet Organ; 100 Ladies' Gold Watches, $40 each; 100 Silver Hunting-Case Watches, $20 each; 100 Stem-Winding Nickel-Case Watches, $8 each; 50 Ladies' Chatelaine Watches, $10 each; 50 Boys' Silver Watches, $10 each; 200 Waterbury Watches, $3.50 each; 50 Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, $15 each; 50 Gents' Gold Chains, $25 each; 20 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, $15 each; 10 Silver Dinner Services, $100 each; 10 Silver Tea Sets, $60 each; 10 Sets Parlor Furniture, $100; Bicycles, $50 each; a matched pair Trotting Horses, $1,000; 500 pairs Ladies' Rolled Skates, $5 each; 500 pairs Boys' Rolled Skates, $3 each; and hundreds of other valuable presents, which we can not enumerate here. All the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner. Presents will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. Every person sending us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription (or any larger sum in proportion) may be paid a premium out of advertising profits, the amount borrowed being permitted to remain unpaid as long as the borrower remains a subscriber and keeps the interest paid.

With 100,000 circulation (which will probably be doubled) our profits will approximate as follows: RECEIPTS—100,000 yearly subscribers, $100,000; 1,000 inches advertising, $1 per line, $74 per inch, 12 issues, $103,000; total, $203,000. EXPENSES—For paper and press work, 100,000 copies, 12 issues, $32,000; editorial work, office, repairs, etc., $30,000; 100,000 Presents, $40,000; total, $102,000; leaving a net profit of $101,000. For this enormous profit for sale of advertising space, the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST depends on its 100,000 subscribers, for advertisers pay for space in proportion to circulation. With but one-tenth the circulation the profits would be but a tenth of the amount. Therefore as subscribers we doing us a favor when they send us a dollar, and entitle to all a share for favor. Our subscriber will receive from 100 to 400 per cent., the principal or sum borrowed, as long as the borrower remains a subscriber, should he state when he sends us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper.

CONDITIONS. Loans made pro rata, not less than $100 nor more than $500. First year's interest at 4 per cent, only to be deducted from amount loaned. Your individual name is all the security asked, provided you will send the names of several of your neighbors to whom we can refer—not as to the amount of property you are worth but as to your good character. Every subscriber must positively agree to show the paper and present to all our friends and neighbors. When a loan is made, the following form of note will be sent with the money to the subscriber's nearest bank or express office, and no other security need be signed until the money is paid over. Send the names of several references, and immediate inquiry will be made. If no loan is desired

THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprieto

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Salling, Hanson & Co's. Price List.

[Corrected Weekly.]

Oats No. 2 white, per bushel, 38 cents.
Mixed Oats perbushel, cents.
Hay, No timothy, per ton, $15 00.
Straw, per ton, 13 00
Steam cooked feed, per ton, $25.00.
Raw feed, per ton, 25 00.
Bran, per ton, 15 00.
May flour, roller patent, per barrel, 6 00.
May flour, roller mills, per barrel, 5 50.
Our Roller Process, per barrel, 4 75.
Excelsior, new brand, per barrel, 4.25
Buckwheat Flour, per hundred pounds, $3.50.
Mess beef, per barrel, 12 50.
Extra mess pork, per barrel, 13 00.
Refined lard, per pound, 10 cents.
Ham, sugar cured, per pound, 14 cents.
Breakfast bacon, per pound, 13 cents.
Mince meat, per pound, cents.
Clear pork, sides, per pound, 10 cents.
Rest pork, per pound, 7 cents
Extra mess beef, per pound, 7 cents.
Dried Beef, per pound, 18 cents.
Butterine, per pound, 20 cents.
Choice dairy butter, per pound, 24
Fresh eggs, per dozen, 22 cents.
O. G. Java, ground, per pound, 32 to 38 cents.
Mocha, ground, per pound, 38 cents.
Flint's Golden Rio, per pound, 25 cents.
Flint's Aracaba Rio, per pound, 20 cents.
Teas, green, per pound, 20 to 65 cents.
Sugar, yellow, per pound, 7 cents.
Sugar, Extra C, per pound, 8 cents.
Sugar, granulated, per pound, 9 cents.
Sugar, cut loaf, per pound, 10 cents.
Sugar, powdered, per pound, 11 cents.
Oil, water white, per gallon, 20 cents.
Potatoes, per bushel, 35 cents.
Beans, hand picked, per bushel, 2.25.
Peas, green, per bushel 2 00.
Syrup, maple, per gallon, 1 20.
N. O. molasses, per gallon, 70 cents.
Molasses, per gallon, 35 cents.

Write it 1885.

Swearing-off-day.

Happy New Year.

Advertise in the AVALANCHE.

New Crop Beans at Babbitt's cheap.

Town Treasurer's Receipts for sale at this office.

Beautiful Dried Apples at Babbitt's cheap.

Mrs. G. H. Hicks has returned from her visit to Corunna.

For Job Work of all kinds call at the AVALANCHE office.

[illegible] sale, which he will sell cheap.

Choice Roll Butter at Babbitt's, 22c per pound.

W. A. Masters has a second-hand cook stove for sale, cheap.

Miss Williams will meet her class in painting this week as usual.

Hooping-cough is prevailing to a considerable extent at present.

Editor McKinley was down from Gaylord last week, smiling as ever.

Mackinaw shirts and drawers, at low rates, at the general store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

We will furnish the AVALANCHE and DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE for $3.00 per year.

Keep close watch of our publication of the prospectus of periodicals. You will see something that you want.

Inquire of O. J. Bell, if you want a desirable village lot. He will give bargains that will astonish the nation.

"Persistant advertising is the keystone of success." Those who do not follow it up will find it out at their cost.

Flannels and Underwear at Salling, Hanson & Co's. general store, 10 per cent. cheaper than any other house in town.

BORN.—In this city, Friday, Dec. 26th, to Mrs. W. M. F. Davis, a son. A fine christmas gift to the genial Doctor.

F. L. Paisley, the photographer, will take Cabinet Photographs, for two weeks, at $3.00 per dozen. Give him a call.

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Canned Goods, &c. &c., at lower figures than ever, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Do not fail to read our offer of the AMERICAN FARMER *free* to all of our subscribers who pay their subscription in advance.

Instantaneous pictures taken at any time, and in all sorts of weather. Bring in your babies, one at a time, or all together.

The holidays have been very fully observed in this city. Trade has been excellent and the week has been one of unusual activity.

Mr. B. J. Wakely, who has been sojourning for the past year in the wilds of Dakota, has returned here to the land of plenty.

Do not fail to read the new prospectus of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, only $1.65 for the paper and a very valuable encyclopedia.

N. P. Salling, Sr., of Manistee, of the firm of Salling, Hanson & Co., is making our city a short visit on business connected with the firm.

Joseph Edgecumbe has the pleasure of entertaining his mother and sister, Mrs. E. Edgecumbe and Miss A. Edgecumbe, of Benton Harbor.

Mr. James Weir from the Queens dominion, who has been making his brother, Rev. G. S. Weir, a short visit, left for home last Tuesday.

Splendid pictures with fine satin finish, very cheap, at Paisley's new Gallery. He is working the Instantaneous Process with great success.

The Sabbath School entertainment has been deferred to give more time for preparation. Further notice and program will be given next week.

Lumbermen have not been happy the past week on account of the warm weather, but present indications are that they will have it cold enough.

Miss Williams, who manipulates the Key at the Telegraph Office, in the interest of the M. C. R. R. made a short trip to Roscommon, the other day.

Quite a number of our subscribers have taken advantage of our offer, and paid their subscription in advance so they will receive the *American Farmer*, FREE.

It has been an unsolved conundrum in this city for the past month, why Dr. Davis bought a span of diminutive ponies. We can answer it easily now. For the boy to play with next summer.

The bucks from the woods, who are so gaily decked with Mackinaw shirts, made "Rome howl" on Christmas day, and painted the town so richly in carmine, should not have got so boisterous. If the officers had done their duty, the Library fund would have been increased to a large extent, and repleted their own pockets.

The Michigan department of the G. A. R., will hold its 7th annual encampment at East Saginaw on the 11th day of February. The session will be held at the Academy of Music with headquarters at the Bancroft house. The woman's auxiliary will meet on the same day.

H. L. Wilcox, our Tonsorial Artist, from accross the border has sold out to Oliver Raymond, who will be pleased to see all the old customers, as usual, and says:

"If you should wish an easy shave,
As good as barber ever gave,
Just call at my shaving saloon,
At morn, at eve, or busy noon,
I 'll cut and dress the hair with grace,
To suit the contour of the face."

There will not be any preaching at the Hall for some time, and until then worshipping there will be gladly welcomed at the M. E. Church. The pastor, Rev. G. S. Weir, is an excellent preacher, with views broad and liberal enough, to suit any well minded hearer. The Sabbath School is in a flourishing condition, but accessions to either its corps of teachers or to its membership will be warmly welcomed.

The Social Dance

at the Grayling House on last Wednesday evening was a very successful and most enjoyable affair. Dancing was engaged in about half past 9 o'clock, and was kept up until the "wee sma hours" of the morning. Among those present we noticed, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs J. K. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. N. Mickelson, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Salling, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kneeland and sister, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Robinson, Mr. E. Purchase and ladies, and many others. All who participated were well pleased and satisfied with the opening party of the season. We understand that others will be given during this winter, which we trust will be well attended, as Messrs. Wild and Wheeler are admirable hosts and know how to cater to the wants of their guests.

Knights of Columbia.

There will be a meeting of Grayling Council, Knights of Columbia No. 21, on next Friday Evening, January 9th, [illegible] to be present, as the question of making the Council a Beneficial Society in cases of accident or sickness will come up for consideration.

J. C. HANSON, Secy'.

Business Review, 1884.

At the dawning of the new year, nothing is more natural than to cast a backward glance over the past, which is filled with ever changing scenes. We do not propose to enter the homes of our people and "rake over the dead ashes of the past," but simply to give a brief resume of the business of 1884, as it affects our growing city, and as shown by interviews with our leading business men. A call on the enterprising firm of

SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

who by the way are probably the heaviest on the Mackinaw Division, both as general merchants and lumbermen, finds them in the midst of their annual invoice, and all as busy as bees in a hive, yet Mr. N. P. Salling, manager of the store, gives us patient hearing and answers innumerable questions, so that we learn that their trade for the year has been very satisfactory, and as far as the city and country trade is concerned, is better than ever before, proving beyond question that there is material and prosperous growth in the county, which prosperity is shown not only in increased sales but from the fact that better and more expensive goods are demanded, and articles that heretofore were classed almost as luxuries are now among the daily necessities in their trade.

The depression in the lumber interests of the state have affected the sale of lumbermen's supplies. A less number and smaller camps having been run than in '83, so that sales in that department may show a small falling off.

Regarding their lumbering operations, we learn from Messrs. Hanson & Mickelson, the resident partners, that theirs is one of the few firms in the state who have not curtailed their business to any appreciable extent notwithstanding the general stagnation of the lumber market. Their summer camps have been kept running and they will put in about their usual amount of logs this season. They have cut over 8,000,000 feet in their mill at this point and have now about 4,000,000 on the yard. Prices have been fairly maintained, but have been light, hence the accumulation of stock. They express confidence in the future outlook, and believe the ensuing year will be a prosperous one for the trade.

Our next call was made on

DR. N. H. TRAVER,

General Dealer in Drugs & Medicines, Books, Stationery, etc., and a full line of Furniture. He says that up to the middle of October his trade far exceeded that of last year for the same time, and since then there has been a slight falling off, but not more than is easily accounted for by the general stringency of the times. He expresses satisfaction with the past and prospective growth of our county and is fairly satisfied with his trade in all departments, and is especially pleased with the progress and promise of the hospital with which he is connected in company with Dr. F. F. Thatcher.

We next corralled the indefatigable

J. MAURICE FINN,

who employs his time in managing a General Dry Goods Store, a Drug Store and a Furniture establishment, runs a large lumbering camp the year round, and fills in his leisure by attending to the duties of Supervisor, not by any means neglecting the social relations of life, or his duties in politics. He has dropped from his trade hay, grain and the heavier lumbermen's supplies so that his aggregate sales will be less than the previous year, but comparing the same lines, is pleased with his balance sheet and has no shadow of doubt regarding the future of our city, named after the silver-scaled fish with a dorsal fin, especially as his prayer for a change in the administration is about to be answered, whether the Post Office moves or not.

[illegible] has shod the populace and repaired their soles during a prosperous year, especially since his removal into his new store on Michigan Avenue, where he catches a larger amount of the floating trade. He is flattered with the prospect of the future and to that end is adding to his stock classes of goods that he knows will please the people.

MRS. T. W. MITCHELL

acknowledges that the ladies are masters of the situation even if the "lords of creation" do cry "hard times." They will have the latest fashions in hats, bonnets, ribbons, feathers and the thousand and one things in the millinery line, and taking the year through, it has been one of unusual activity in her department.

JOSEPH H. EDGECUMBE,

general dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c., responded smilingly to our query, that he was agreeably surprised when he reviewed his sales book, which showed a marked increase over 1883, and the best part of it was that nearly all was for cash, which had been fairly active, notwithstanding an undertone of despondency from purchasers. From his customers he learns of frequent and numerous additions to the settlements throughout the county, and is satisfied with having cast his lot in our midst, and his faith in our future is large.

ANDREW PETERSON

will not acknowledge that the depression in general business affects his [illegible] The old people require just as correct time and the young men want a finer watch for themselves and the best of jewelry for their sweethearts. He fluently tells them such sentiments are correct and continues to sell from a well-selected stock.

W. A. MASTERS, P. M.,

which, as yet, is postmaster, claims a trade fully equal to the past in Groceries and Provisions, while the opposite side of his store, devoted to Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods and Confectionery, shows a largely increased demand for those things which add to the pleasures of the people. His sales of Musical Instruments and Sewing Machines alone, prove that one half the cry of depression has been without cause, and he believes that the sound will die away in the next two months. We might add in parenthesis, that he has a theory that an ex-P. M., might make a good farmer, and to that end he is studying agriculture and quietly watching the progress of improvements on his farm.

THE HOTELS

have all been patronized to about their fullest capacity, much of the time being absolutely crowded; and last of all

THE AVALANCHE

desires to assure its readers, that our year has without question been one of success and of satisfaction; that our treatment by our citizens has been more courteous and cordial than we anticipated, for all of which we bow our acknowledgments and wish you

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

NOTICE.

All persons, indebted to me, will please call and look on their accounts for the past year, and settle the same on or before January 1st, either by note or cash. Experience has taught me that short accounts adds materially to long terms of friendship, and I hope all will comply with this request. Thanking you for your liberal patronage, I hope to merit its continuance.

Respectfully

J. MAURICE FINN.

For Sale Cheap.

A lot of logging sleighs for sale at your own price. This is business and they are good ones.

A. E. NEWMAN.

Lumber and Shingles.

I WOULD most respectfully inform the citizens of Grayling, and surrounding country, that I am prepared to fill orders for any quantity of PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES & LATH.

I make Hemlock Bill Stuff a specialty, and can furnish the same on short notice. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES COLLEN,
Fredericville, Mich. tf

For Sale or Rent.

A new house and lot conveniently located near the center of the city, well finished is for sale or rent. Inquire of,

SAMUEL HEMPSTEAD.

Ladies Medical Adviser.

A complete medical work for women, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. Tells how to prevent and cure all diseases of the sex, by a treatment *at home*. Worth its weight in gold to every lady suffering from any of these diseases. Over 10,000 sold already. Postpaid only 50 Cents. Postal note or 2 ct. stamps. Address, *Nunda Publishing Co.*, Nunda, N. Y.

The Housewifes Favorite.

We will send free for one entire year to every lady who sends us *at once* the names of ten married ladies, at same address, and 12 two-ct. stamps for postage, our handsome, entertaining and instructive Journal, devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Decorating, Cooking and Household matters. Regular price, $1.00. Send to day and secure next number. — Address, *Domestic Journal*, Nunda, N. Y.

Sunshine for Everybody.

A neat monthly publication called THE SUNSHINE MAGAZINE is becoming quite popular among the ladies, and has readers in most every town. It is a large illustrated Magazine devoted to Farming and Household Work, and Cooking, low subscription price to new subscribers, only Fifty Cents a year, gives it a large circulation. Sample copies ten cents. Address, THE SUNSHINE MAGAZINE, Fillmore, Allegany Co., N. Y.

Who Will Get It?

Every person buying Five Dollars worth of goods of W. A. Masters, will receive a ticket entitling them to one chance for a New 7 Drawer Sewing Machine, which is to be given away January 24th. The machine may be seen at any time, and is one of the best made. All goods sold at bottom prices.

Examination of Teachers.

All persons holding special certificates, and those whose certificate expires at this term should be present, if they desire to teach, at the examinations by the board to be held at Grayling on the 3d Fridays of January and July.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

TIME-TABLE — MACKINAW DIV.

NORTH.

	Mail.	Acc'n.	Fr'g't.
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Bay City,	1 00	8 00	5 15
Pincounbg	1 52	9 00	10 00
Alger,	2 50	10 05	12 20
West Branch,	3 20	10 40	1 35
St. Helens,	3 47	11 08	2 45
Roscommon,	4 15	11 35	3 50
Cheney,	4 35	11 50	4 35
GRAYLING, Arr	5 00	12 10	P. M. 5 20
GRAYLING, Dep	5 20	A. M.	A. M. 7 30
Forest,	5 40		8 20
Gaylord,	6 10		10 00
Vanderbilt,	6 50		11 00
Indian River,	7 40		12 05
Cheboygan,	8 25		2 30
Mackinaw City,	9 00		P. M. 4 00

SOUTH.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Mackinaw City,	9 00		6 30
Cheboygan,	9 35		7 50
Indian River,	10 15		8 50
Vanderbilt,	11 00		10 10
Gaylord,	11 23		11 00
Forest,	12 07		1 25
GRAYLING, Arr	12 40		2 50
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
GRAYLING, Dep	1 00	6 45	6 10
Cheney,	1 20	7 03	7 05
Roscommon,	1 37	7 22	7 50
St. Helens,	2 07	7 52	8 15
West Branch,	2 35	8 25	10 40
Alger,	2 10	8 55	12 20
Pincounbg,	4 08	10 00	2 40
Bay City, Arr	5 00	11 00	5 25

CONNECTIONS—At Bay City with Bay City Division for Lapeer, Port Huron, Detroit and all points East, and with Saginaw Division for Jackson, Fort Wayne, Chicago and all points West and North. At Mackinaw City, with D., M. & M. R. R. for Marquette and points west. At Alger with D. G. H. & A. R. R. for AuSable and Oscoda.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R.—Jan. 3, 1884.

Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Over 300 Miles Shorter between Marquette and all Points in the East than by any other Route.

STATIONS.	Arrives.	Departs.
Marquette.		
Accommodation	9 00 P. M.	7 00 A. M.
East Express	4 50 "	2 30 P. M.
Detroit Express		6 00 "
Marquette Exp.	A. M.	
Seney.		
Accommodation	1 53 P. M.	11 50 A. M.
Fast Express	1 30 "	5 40 P. M.
Detroit Express		1 34 A. M.
Marquette Express	A. M.	
Newberry.		
Accommodation	12 05 P. M.	1 45 P. M.
Fast Express	12 20 "	5 35
Detroit Express		3 00 A. M.
Marquette Express	A. M.	
St. Ignace.		
Accommodation	7 35 A. M.	6 05 P. M.
East Express	10 00 "	8 50 "
Detroit Express	10 10 "	"
Marquette Express		

Connections made at Marquette with Railroad for the Iron, Gold and Silver and Copper Districts.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

F. MILLIGAN,
Gen. Fr't & Pass. Agt., Marquette, Mich.
E. McCOOL,
Gen. Supt., Marquette, Mich.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. VI. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1885. NO. 37.

Crawford Co. Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff ..... J. F. Hilm.
Clerk ..... O. J. Bell.
Register ..... Wm. Putnam.
Treasurer ..... M. F. Davis.
Pros. Attorney ..... A. H. Swarthout.
Judge of Probate ..... A. Taylor.
C. C. Com ..... M. J. Connine.
Surveyor ..... A. E. Newman.
Coroners, W H Sheridan & W Haynes.

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township	Wm. C. Johnson.
South Branch	Jacob Stockert.
Beaver Creek	T. S. Hodges.
Maple Forest	P. M. Hoyt.
Grayling	J. M. Finn.
Fredericville	M. S. Dilley
Ball	Chas. Jackson.
Center Plains	G. W. Love

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH, Reverend G. S. Weir, Pastor. Services at 10 o'clock A. M., and 1-2 pase 7 o'clock P. M. Class Meeting, at 10 15 A. M., and Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening at 7 1-2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday Evening, on or before the full of the moon. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend.
J. O. HADLEY, W. M.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

MARVIN POST, G. A. R., No. 240, meets the 2nd Saturday in each month.
O. J. BELL, Post Com.
J. J. COVERTRY, Adj.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Supervisor's Proceedings.

SPECIAL SESSION, DEC'R. 15th 1884.

(Continued.)

Afternoon Session, Dec. 17th.

COUNTY TREASURER.

1883.		Credit.
	By Sundries	$ 327 48
Decbr	do do	527 34
31.	do do	2344 40
	do do	163 98
1884	do do	2599 60
March	do do	407 75
	do do	345 37
	do do	447 17
	do do	1779 91
April.	do do	2043 51
May	do do	408 53
	do do	2636 96
June	do do	931 46
11.	do do	922 14
Septb	do do	1021 51
30.	do do	107 50
	do do	19 00
	Error ext'd tax A G	1 11
		$18126 92
	Balance on hand	3460 59
		$27587 51

Oct. 1. Bal. on hand $3460 59.

Contingent Fund.

1883.	By Orders paid	$ 197 02
Oct. 1.	do do do	526 34
	do do do	1 00
	do do do	2089 05
	do J. and W.	175 80
	By Orders paid	72 30
	do do do J.	21 20
1884		
March	do do do	671 80
	do do do	289 22
	do do do	192 37
	Poor Fund	1200 00
	By Orders paid	1685 81
	do do do J.	46 00
	do do do	12 60
	do do do	254 80
Ap. 16	do do do	671 40
	do J. and W.	5 90
	By Orders paid	295 56
	do do do	129 07
June.	St. A.G. tax lands	217 76
	do do '81	1024 84
do. 11.	By Orders paid	628 10
	do do do J.	2 00
	do do do	23 98
	do J. and W.	317 00
	do Emmer.	74 75
	do do	23 10
	do do	41 60
	do do	30 50
	do do	53 10
	By Orders paid	1285 99
	do do	7 00
	do do	100 50
	do do	65 55
	do do	8 40
	Contingent added	211 41
		12897 79
	Balance	7982 82
		$20880 61

1883.		
Oct 1.	To Balance on hand	$ 3073 65
Nov. 28	From State	2757 99
	A. G. tax of 1882	1369 08
	Interest	61 33
	Collected Fee	54 58
	Tax of 1881	67 79
	Interest	23 22
	Col. Fee	2 79
	Office Charges	1 25
1884.	Ex. of sale	6 00
Mar. 31	Tax of 1881	86 49
	Tax of 1881	104 29
	Cash from Towns	7368 27
	Col of C. Plains 1882	2 77
	do Beaver Creek	33 14
	do Grayling	9 96
	do Grove	33 61
	do Ball	29 23
	do Maple Forest	97 47
	do Grayling 1883	45 71
	do Maple Forest	162 63
	do Grove	64 42
	do Frederic	13 96
	do South Branch	3 93
	do Ball	17 52
	do C. Plains, A. G.	8 92
	do Grayling, A G	5 65
	do Frederic	2 08
	do Maple Forest	47 80
	do Oscoda	123 79
	do Tax of 1881	154 73
	do Interest	43 09
	do Fees	40
	do Office charges	35
	do Ex. of sale	13 40
	do Tax of 1881	96 15
	do Interest	25 95
	do Fees	60
	Ex. of Sale	7 20
	Cash tax sales 1881	1024 84
	do do do state	271 76
	Tax 1882, C. Plains	3 79
	do 1882, Frederic	10 81
	do 1882, Grayling	73
	do 1882, S. Branch	4 73
	do 1882, Grayling	71 96
	do 1883, M. Forest	45
	do 1883, Grove	7 73
	do 1883, Frederic	29 24
	do 1883, S. Branch	7 82
	do 1883, C. Plains	6 21
	do 1883, B. Creek	1 19
	Col. by A. G.	2 14
	Tax 1882, B. Creek	1 58
	do 1882 Grayling	12 01
	do 1882 M. Forest	33 22
	do 1882 Grove	4 61
	do 1882 Frederic	98
	Ref. Poor Fund	266 00
	State tax collected	133 58
Sept. 30.	Col. tax of 1882	76 44
	State tax	13 97
	Tax 1883 Grayling	7 53
	do 1883 do	1 65
	do 1883 M. Forest	81 73
	do 1883 Grove	1 82
	do 1883 do	10
	do 1883 Frederic	1 88
	do 1883 do st	43
	do 1883 B. Creek	31 22
	do 1883 do st	6 98
	Contingent Fees	1 50
	State tax bal	4 95
	Tax from A. G.	145 48
		246 55
		$19235 10
Oct. 1.	To Balance	$ 6548 72
	Trans'f. as p. stat't	1222 69
	To Sund's	211 41
	Bal. total am't	$ 7982 82
		$19235 10

Poor Fund.

1883			
Oct. 1.	To Balance on hand	$ 238 98	
	To Contingent Fund	1200 00	
Dec 31.	By paid Orders		$ 159 66
	do do do		85 85
1884	do do do		70 48
Feb'y	do do do		89 01
	do do do		19 25
Mar 31.	do do do		38 00
	do do do		43 55
April.	do do do		188 80
May 21	do do do		20 75
Jun 11.	do do do		5 45
July 1.	Contingent Fund		200 00
Oct. 1.	By paid Orders		92 82
	Balance on hand		206 06
		$1438 98	$1444 98
	To Balance on hand	$ 300 06	

Building Fund.

1883.		
Octh 1	To Balance on hand	$328 81
Dec 31	By Orders paid	47 00
1884		
Octh 1.	To Balance on hand	$281 81

Library Fund.

1883		
Octh 1	To Balance on hand	$ 50 00
Dec 31	To Cash	12 00
1884		
Mar 31	To Cash	80 00
		$157 00 157 00

Sept 3 To Cash f. J. K. B. Aug 6. $5 00.

(Continued next week.)

Resuming Work.

The prediction made a few days ago of a revival of the iron industry is apparently to be verified sooner than even the most enthusiastic optimists could have anticipated. Fires are being lighted under the Pennsylvania furnaces which for some time have been cold, and the machinery of the great rolling mills is again put in motion. The new activity is not alone confined to the iron mills, but the glass and woolen mills, with other industries, are feeling the invigoration. It is true that in many instances the idle men go to work at a reduction of wages, but half a loaf is better than no bread and many thousand men with dependant families, who had been suffering the tortures of enforced idleness, will thus philosophically accept the situation.—*Det. Journal.*

Close Times.

The above words are uttered almost hourly and all acknowledge their application to the present. What are you going to do to remedy it? You are in part to blame for their continuance whether you are a capitalist or laborer, an employer or employe. If you have money, use it. There is something you want done. Hire it done. You want something made. They will use the money at once for necessities and the merchant will use it again and it will keep circulating, doing good and making times easy. While if you lock up your wealth, it does no good to any one and the close times continue. If you are a laborer find work; if not at full wages, take less till money moves more freely. You must eat and be clothed. Is it not better to earn half wages for a time than to lie around earning nothing, while expenses continue the same; and you are growing sore and discontented. Let capital and labor each seek employment, though the margin of profit be reduced, and the close times will soon be over.

Northern Michigan for Farming.

Some people have an idea that this section is too far north for sucessful farming, and that it is only valuable for the pine and other timber that grows so bountifully. That such an idea is erroneous has been demonstrated time and time again. There are farmers who are growing rich year by year, and any man who understands farming, is industrious and makes farming his business can do the same thing. An observant gentleman the other day remarked, 'that Northern Michigan was destined to become the wheat raising section of the state and cited as an instance in support of his assertion what Charles Bellant accomplished in the way of raising wheat the past season, on his farm a short distance west of the Village. He only had three acres of wheat on his farm, but from the growth on the three acres he threshed 154½ bushels, an average of 51½ bushels to the acre. The gentleman said that Mr. Bellant's whole farm would have produced a like result.' For all cereals Cheboygan county will equal any county in the state, and the great advantage to farmers in this section is that there is at present, and will be for years to come, a ready home market for all they can raise; and when the time comes that the supply exceeds the demands for home consumption the shipping facilities for reaching the leading markets east or west are not excelled by any part of the state.—*Northern Tribune.*

New Mexico G. A. R. have placed a memorial tablet over Kit Carson's grave in Taos county.

The Oklahoma settlers in the Indian territory will be again ejected next week by United States troops.

The Wabash and White rivers have overflowed at Vincennes, Ind., and large tracts of country have been submerged.

Notice of a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent in the wages of the steel workers at Coshocton, Ohio, has been given. Half of the workers will strike.

A. W. Oliver, one of the heavy iron manufacturer of Pittsburg, predicts an early activity in the iron business. He says the depression has reached its lowest point.

The Post says: A fashion paper states that "the fashions in children's shapes will be the same this winter." This paper seems to know a good deal. Perhaps it will tell us which it is to be, a boy or a girl.

statistics of the Sheffield trade with the United States. In 1881, $6,000,000 worth of goods were sent to this country; in 1883 only one-half this amount and last year it was still less. This shows how protection does protect the American workman and how free trade does not benefit England.

Jackson Citizen says: Gov. Begole will step out of office this week without a friend to carry his grip-sack to the train. He has added something to the history of the state during the past two years, but the part he has taken in public affairs has not been creditable to him or to the electors who placed him in the executive office. His successor will have one great advantage, by way of contrast—he cannot make a more unpopular governor.

The *Detroit Journal*, says: William H. Vanderbilt has shown that he is no shylock. He did not demand the pound of flesh in the transaction with General Grant, as he might legally have done, but very generously deducted more than one third from the claim he had on the ex-President. For this manly generosity let us give him full credit. It is believed by some of the friends of Gen. Grant that his millionaire creditor means to go still further, and that his purpose is really to protect the property of the General from others less scrupulous who have claims against him.

The Baltimore & Ohio telegraph company has cut down the rate from New York to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, to 10 cents for ten words, instead of 15 cents; from New York to Boston, Providence and Hartford to 10 cents instead of 25 cents, and reduced the rate from New York to Fall River, Newport and New Bedford from 25 to ten cents. The toll from New York to Chicago has been placed at 15 cents instead of 50 cents; from New York and Baltimore to Buffalo at 20 instead of 25 cents; from New York to Indianapolis and St. Louis at 20 insted of 50 cents. Rates have been reduced between a large number of other places and between the east and the west from 65 and 75 cents to 20 cents. How long the reduced rates will prevail remains to be seen.

The *Lansing Republican* say this of Northern Michigan: The wonderful sanitary influences of Northwestern Michigan are becoming well known to all America and "the rest of mankind." No malaria, hay fever, neuralgia or brain weariness; no sick headache, dyspepsia or general debility afflict the people. The brain and nerves are calmed, and the muscles and vital organs braced—exactly the reverse of what happens to the average residents of our large towns. The winters are long but bring deep snows and a uniform temperature so as to insure the highest degree of bodily vigor. The summers are not oppressively warm, and the autumns are fascinating. The soil after being cleared is easily worked and productive, a crop of 35 or 40 bu. of wheat per acre being quite common; and for raising berries and winter fruit, there is no better clime on earth. Water is plentiful and pure, and the lakes and streams are the happy homes of the choicest fish. Railroads now traverse the region, and during the summer season the prows of lordly steamers cut the glittering waters between all important points. It is no wonder that a magical growth has set in, and that Southern Michigan is looking wistfully and emigrating actively "up north."

State News and Notes.

(SCISSORED.)

Oscoda has diphtheria.

Diphtheria is raging at Hancock.

Marquette has 22 miles of sidewalks.

The Millard trial cost Ionia County $3,500.

Meredith's new school house will cost $2,000.

Deaths from diphtheria continue to occur at Lowell.

The sawmills in Alleghan county are all right thus far.

The Gladwin M. E. Church was dedicated last Sunday week.

Port Huron saloonists complain of persecution by snowballs.

Negaunee girls fill up on grog, and then wallow in the snow.

The Elk Rapids furnace is turning out 60 ton of iron per day.

Battle Creek has furnished food and lodging to 73 tramps this month.

Owosso councilmen are again agitating the question of a new city hall.

D. E. Alward has leased the Clare county *Press* office to W. J. Coon.

The *Gazette* says it will take 50 years to exhaust Kalamazoo County's nine population of Michigan 25 last month.

Bay county's poor have cost the people a trifle over $6,000 the past year.

Nearly $12,000 apparent profit is made by Cheboygan county out of the saloons.

The finest school building has just been completed in Wilmot, Tuscola county.

The *Kent Argus* is the name of a new paper published at Clare, by M. D. Eaton.

Protests against the payment of taxes in Iosco county are becoming quite common.

[illegible] in all the factories of Grand Rapids [illegible] the probabilities.

Miss Nellie Gray of Lapeer was seriously injured about the spine by a fall at the Saranac skating rink.

Oats at 32c and potatoes at 18c per bushel are sold for consumption in the Cheboygan county lumber camps.

Ben. Chamberlain, of Vassar, gave the doctors a heap of trouble by swallowing an ounce of laudanum in a half-pint of whisky.

Two ladies were baptized in a mill pond at Gagetown, Tuscola county, recently with the mercury 20 degrees below zero in the shade.

John Babcock of Grand Ledge was crushed to death by a falling tree near town, Saturday. He left a widow and five little children.

Stewart post No. 250, G. A. R., of Litchfield, has been presented with a handsome flag by relatives and friends of the late Archibald Stewart, for whom the post was named.

Hugh McGlaughlin and Andrew McGowan of Roscommon were arrested Wednesday on the charge of stealing chickens and were sentenced to ninty days each in the Detroit house of correction.

THE AVALANCHE.

Published Every Thursday, at GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, by

O. PALMER.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

FOR ONE YEAR	$1 00
FOR SIX MONTHS	75
FOR THREE MONTHS	50

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Mary L. Palmer of the city of Cadillac, County of Wexford, State of Michigan, to Alexander Gordon, of the city of Detroit, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, bearing date the sixth day of May 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on the eleventh day of June A. D. 1884, in Liber E, of mortgages on page 908, and whereas there is now due and unpaid at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, no suit or proceedings at law or in equity have been taken to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such case made and provided on Saturday the 11th day of March 1885, at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M. of said day at the entrance to that certain building in which the circuit court for the county of Crawford is held in Grayling, Mich. I shall sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said debt, with the interest cost and expenses of said sale allowed by law, together with an attorney fee of twenty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage. Said premises being described as follows, to wit: The undivided one half interest in one certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Crawford, in the state of Michigan, to wit: The north half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section numbered thirty four (34), town twenty-seven (27) north of range four (4) west, containing eighty acres of land more or less, according to the government surveys thereof.

Dated Grayling, Dec. 11th, 1884.

ALEXANDER GORDON, Mortgagee.
JAMES L. CAMERON, Att'y for Mortgagee.
dec18—w13

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
AT EAST SAGINAW,
December 3d 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Crawford Co. Mich., at Grayling, on the 20th day of January 1885, viz: William Lutz of Crawford Co. Mich., for the s ½ of s e ¼ of sec 10 t 26 n r 4 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Charles M. Fuller, Eugene Hall, David Calebburger, John M. Smith, all of Roscommon P. O.

CHARLES DOUGHTY,
dec 11, '84 w5 REGISTER.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, REED CITY MICH.,
December 20th 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Crawford County at Grayling, Mich., on February 5th 1885, viz: Ammon C. Rogers, Homestead app. No. 8564 for the S E ¼ of sec. 30, T 25, N R 4 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

James Quance, Thomas Quance, Robert Titus, all of Wellington P. O., Charles Vincent, of Pere Cheney P. O.

NATHANIEL CLARK,
Dec 27 w5 REGISTER.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.
GRAYLING, : : MICHIGAN.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Interesting News Compilation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The exchanges at twenty-six leading clearing-houses in the United States during the week ended on the 27th aggregated $820,150,877, against $807,830,872 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding period of 1883, the falling off amounts to $211,381,946.

There were 1,465 murders committed in the United States during 1884, against 1,697 in 1883; hangings, 123, against 107 in 1883; suicides, 842, against 727 in 1883; casualties, 96,354, against 118,916 in 1883. The entire fire losses in the United States and Canada were placed at $125,000,000.

The Christmas Club at Washington, a benevolent and charitable association, of which Miss Nellie Arthur is the President, gave a Christmas dinner on the 30th ult. to six hundred poor children in the National Rifle's Hall. After the repast each child was presented with a gift. President Arthur and several members of his Cabinet were present.

According to reports made to the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington the total cotton production of the United States for the year 1884 is placed at 5,580,000 bales.

President Arthur's New Year's Day reception at the White House was largely attended.

There were 4,000 miles of railroad track laid in the United States during the year 1884, making the total railway mileage 125,500.

There were 381 business failures in the United States and Canada during the seven days ended on the 2d, against 311 the previous seven days. The distribution was as follows: Middle States, 81; New England States, 38; Western, 138; Southern, 86; Pacific States and Territories, 23; Canada, 15.

The public-debt statement for December is as follows: Total debt (including interest) $1,851,023,547; cash in Treasury, $432,475,176; debt, less amount in Treasury, $1,418,548,371. Increase during December, $811,581. Decrease since June 30, 1884, $31,501,884.

The United States mints coined during December last $4,849,958, of which $2,381,165 were standard dollars.

It was reported on the 2d by a prominent [illegible] of Washington that [illegible] was completely broken down in body, and requiring absolute rest.

It is shown by a revision of the records of desertions from the regular army of the United States that 100,000 desertions occurred during the last seventy years.

THE EAST.

It was reported on the 29th that the New York *Star* (John Kelly's paper) had been purchased by W. H. England, who was understood to represent a syndicate, including his father, I. W. England, publisher of the *Sun*.

On the 29th a dense fog had settled down over New York harbor, and incoming steamers would not trust themselves within the bar. Vessels of all sorts were waiting for the mist to lift before starting.

A few days ago State Senator Kiernan, of New York, married his brother's widow, having first obtained a special dispensation from the Pope.

One of the inmates of the Charlestown (Mass.) Alms-house is Mrs. Matilda Roulston, the widow of Sergeant D. C. Roulston, U. S. A., who lost his life on the Greely expedition.

Four young Greensburgh (Pa.) men procured half a gallon of alcohol at a drug store recently and drank it all. Two of them died the next day and the others were suffering greatly.

Philadelphia detectives learned a few days ago that Mrs. Amelia Gilson had for years been enticing children from their homes and training them to steal. Among her pupils was her ten-year-old son.

Officials and employes of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad have been notified of a general reduction in wages.

The suspension is announced of the Locust Gap and Locust Spring collieries, at Mt. Carmel, Pa., operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. Two thousand men were thrown out of employment.

Owing to the carelessness of the driver, John Marrin, a carriage containing an old couple named Nicholans, was driven over an embankment on the Brownsville pike, near Pittsburgh, Pa., a few nights ago, and the occupants were fatally injured.

Frank Tallman, of Castile, N. Y., a wealthy farmer, was fatally shot a few days ago by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own pocket.

The Pennsylvania Company recently discharged seven locomotive engineers for a conspiracy with the time clerk at Erie, by which they obtained $8,000 of unearned pay.

A fire a few days ago destroyed E. M. Jewett's extensive cooperage establishment at Buffalo Plains, N. Y., with machinery, stock, supplies, and a boarding-house, causing a loss of $100,000.

The exports from the port of New York, exclusive of specie, for the seven days ended on the 30th ult. were $5,382,030, against $6,423,000 for the previous seven days.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company has issued a circular announcing an average reduction of twenty-five per cent. per ton in the price of coal.

John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, without cause, beat and kicked into insensibility in a Boston restaurant the other day a waiter girl named Rose Booth. Sullivan was intoxicated at the time.

While temporarily insane Mrs. Dolloff, who, with her child, reached Macedon, N. Y., the other day in search of her husband, cut her babe's throat in the railway station and then cut her own.

The Philadelphia Mint coined 52,270,000 pieces during the year 1884, the value of which was $16,813,000.

The issue on the 31st ult. of *Bradstreet's* annual report gives the total number of business failures in the United States during the year 1884 at 10,965, against 9,184 in 1883. The total liabilities were $226,343,427, against $172,874,172 in 1883. Canada had 327 failures, with liabilities of $19,191,306.

In the carpet factory at Roxbury, Mass., eight hundred employes struck on the 31st ult. against a reduction of wages.

It was announced on the 1st from New York that the $100,000 necessary to pay Vanderbilt's claim on General Grant had been raised. The money raised had been fixed so that none of the creditors of the firm of Grant & Ward could touch it.

In Johnson's mill, at North Adams, Mass., one hundred weavers struck on the 2d against a reduction, and were ordered from their tenements.

The death of McLaughlin, the young coachman who, on a sick bed, recently married the wealthy Widow Britton, a relative of Vanderbilt, occurred on the 2d at Stapleton, S. I.

The Glen Woolen Mill at North Adams was recently destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000.

John McCullough, the actor, in boarding a moving train at Philadelphia a few evenings ago slipped from the platform, and would have been crushed to death but for the assistance of a colored attendant.

At Manchaug, Mass., some children were playing a few days ago on the ice and broke through, two girls of Mitchell Vanzant and a son of Levi Debrads, aged nine to eleven years, being drowned.

In the Susquehanna River an ice-gorge on the 2d at Nanticoke, Pa., flooded the lowlands. Traffic on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road was at a standstill, and travel was only possible in boats.

The other evening an Arab tramp was arrested and lodged in jail at White Plains, N. Y., and on his person was found a money belt containing $10,000 in English gold.

The famous rifleman, Dr. Carver, broke a quarter of a ton of coal a few days ago with his rifle at New Haven, Conn., firing 630 shots in 33 minutes, and smashing the coal piece by piece.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Advices of the 29th ult. state that the liquor traffic had been resumed at Des Moines, Ia., by a leading hotel and the ordinary number of saloons, while a brewery was in full blast.

The firm of Etzel, Hutchinson & Co., dealers in toys and notions at St. Louis, have failed for $100,000.

For the second time within two years Hopkinsville, Ky., was recently laid waste by fire. The loss was estimated at $75,000.

The other day Charles S. Campbell, Probate Judge, fled from Watertown, D. T., taking with him $1,000 belonging to the court and private citizens.

On the 30th ult. the two days' session at Decatur of the Illinois State Prohibition Conference adjourned *sine die*. An address to the people of Illinois was adopted, calling on all voters to stand firm for victory in 1888, and to help the organization in the work of gaining converts to the cause.

Pleasant Anderson, residing near Blakesburg, Ia., was seized by a band of masked men the other night and hurried to a school-house, where a mock trial was indulged in, the sentence being death. They then hanged him to a tree. A year ago Anderson was acquitted of the murder of Chris McAllister, but a feeling prevailed in the community that he was guilty, and the lynching was the result.

At Baltimore Leopold Van Zechan, son of a General in the Saxon army, was suffocated recently by gas from a stove.

In the Mahoning (O.) Valley iron manufacturers have agreed upon a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of employes.

Striking miners of the Hocking Valley and attacks on railroad bridges were begun. A Sheriff with a large posse was on the trail of the mob.

An infantry company and six troops of cavalry under command of Colonel Hatch of the Ninth Cavalry were on the 30th ult. ready to start from Leavenworth, Kan., on an expedition into Indian Territory to remove trespassers from the Oklahoma Reservation.

Armed men now patrol Fulton, W. Va., and even women carry revolvers, to prevent a recurrence of the robberies which have been recently committed. Suspicious characters have been driven out, and if they return will be shot. The first thief caught will be hanged immediately.

Fourteen buildings at Pierre, D. T., were destroyed by fire a few days ago.

The other day St. George Best, of Cincinnati, after being sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for disseminating obscene literature, swallowed poison. [illegible] the heroic efforts of physicians.

The United States District Court at Cincinnati on the 30th ult. sentenced five men to jail for from one to six months for illegal voting and two others were given half a year each for hindering citizens from depositing their ballots.

The doors of the Newton County Bank of Neosho, Mo., were closed on the 30th ult. *Liabilities, $50,000; assets, $45,000.*

It is said the Pope has made known his intention to confer a mark of distinction upon Miss Caldwell, of Virginia, who tendered $300,000 to found a Catholic University in New York.

Advices received at Bozeman, M. T., on the 1st stated that cattle were starving to death in the Madison and Yellowstone regions. The snow was two feet deep on the level, making it impossible for the animals to get at the grass.

The other day Messrs. Derosset and Pass engaged in a duel with shot-guns in the streets of Rockwood, Tenn., and both were mortally wounded.

At Fort Benton, M. T., the thermometer registered fifty-six degrees below zero on the 31st ult., and fifty-one below at Fort Keogh. The average during the past sixteen days was thirty-one degrees below zero.

In Indianapolis on the 1st a package of $5,000 in currency, consigned by a bank in that city to the Treasurer of the United States, was abstracted between the express office and the railway station.

The boilers of the tug Admiral exploded in the Chicago River on the evening of the 31st ult., and five men were blown to pieces.

During the year 1884 the total of marine losses on the great lakes was $1,500,000. The aggregate of the losses, given by lakes, are as follows: Michigan, $205,676; Superior, $457,400; Huron, $261,800; Erie, $172,725; Ontario, $178,800; making a total, by important disasters, of $1,276,400. Other minor mishaps, $223,600.

A fire at Evansville, Ind., originating in the dry goods house of Miller Brothers, destroyed property valued at $250,000 the other day.

William Pearson, a wealthy farmer and a strong spiritualist, residing near Chehalis, Wy. T., imagined a few days ago that he received an order from a higher power to kill his infant child, and did so with a hammer. When he had finished he showed what he had done to his wife, who was also a spiritualist. He then said that if she would cut her throat he would do the same. Both were found the next morning half-frozen, with their throats cut, but not yet dead. Pearson had revived sufficiently to state what is above related. He and his wife would probably die.

On the Baltimore & Ohio Road, near Grafton, O., a wedge was driven in a frog early on the morning of the 31st ult., wrecking a passenger train. The engine was hurled to the bottom of a creek, the driver being killed, and the fireman was scalded to death by escaping steam. Four persons were injured seriously and a number badly shaken up. The financial loss was $50,000.

At Hot Springs, Ark., a prohibitory liquor ordinance has gone into effect, with a limit of two years.

The German bark Lilo was recently wrecked near Petrolia, Cal., and the first officer, the cook and three seamen were drowned.

Mrs. Charles Sellers, of Dayton, O., while handling a pistol recently supposed to be unloaded fatally shot her husband.

The loss of eight lives resulted from the stranding of the Norwegian bark *Lona* recently on Hog Island Bar, near Bird's Nest, Va., in a fog.

On the 2d the coldest weather recorded at St. Paul, Minn., was noted 30 below zero. Throughout the Northwest the temperature ranged unusually low, marking 55 below at Winnipeg, 45 below at Bismarck and 40 below at Duluth.

An explosion destroyed a powder mill near Xenia, O., the other morning, all employes being blown to pieces.

A mob wrecked the Bristol tunnel on the Baltimore & Ohio Road, near Lexington, O., early a few mornings ago. Three hundred feet of the structure caved in, compelling a transfer of passengers. The loss to the railway company was very heavy.

On the 2d the Michigan Central Road cut the first-class passenger rate from Chicago to New York to $14.00, and was followed by the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania. A reduction to $12.50 was made by the Chicago & Atlantic and the Niagara Short Line.

At a recent meeting of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association in Chicago J. C. Miller was elected President. There are over 3,400 members, and during the past year $140,000 was disbursed in benefits, leaving about $20,000 in the treasury.

Two men boarded a train on the Baltimore & Ohio Road on the evening of the 2d at Rising Sun, Ind., and robbed the passengers of money, watches and valuables, and then jumped from the train while it was running at full speed.

At Savannah, Ga., all the white messenger-boys in the employ of the Western Union Company have been discharged, colored lads taking their places.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Earthquake shocks occurred again in Spain on the 29th, partially destroying Frigiliana, a town of 3,000 inhabitants. Hundreds of persons perished, being suddenly engulfed. It was estimated that the number of persons killed outright or who had died from injuries received by the demolition of buildings, dwellings, etc., consequent on the recent earthquake shocks, would reach 1,700. The terror of the people was so great that the towns were almost deserted, the population being encamped in the open fields. Great suffering prevailed.

It was stated by the French Minister of Agriculture on the 29th that the Government would insist on the adoption of an increase in the duty on cattle.

A powder explosion recently in a gunsmith shop at Kralup, Bohemia, destroyed three houses, killed three persons and injured many others.

Newspapers in Italy bewail the extent of the emigration-fever among the peasantry, and say that that country is being drained of its most productive factors.

The panic in Spain over the recent earthquake was subsiding on the 29th ult. At Nerja the convulsion was followed by a hurricane which completed the destruction of the town.

[illegible] of the roof fell, seriously injuring 150 persons.

An expedition sent from Germany to explore the interior of Africa has returned to the West Coast, the natives refusing to allow it to proceed.

Six children were playing on Toronto Bay the other afternoon when the ice broke and three were drowned, viz.: Patrick Corbett, Robert Corbett and James Fallon.

By a recent railway collision near Barnsley Junction, Eng., four persons were killed and thirty others were injured.

Earthquake shocks continued to be felt on the 1st at Jaen, Malaga, Benamargosa and Velez Malaga, in Spain. There were also several severe shocks at Torrox, destroying more buildings. The town was completely abandoned. The total number of persons killed by the recent shock was estimated at 2,000.

In the revenue office at Larnica, Cyprus, defalcations [illegible] on the 31st ult., and [illegible] had fled to Asia Minor.

No reduction in postage rates will occur for the present between this country and Mexico. The proposed postal treaty failed in the Mexican Senate.

Advices of the 2d announce the death of Bishop Wiley, in charge of the American Methodist Mission in Shanghai, China.

Several more earthquake shocks were reported on the 2d in Spain. Alhama and many other towns and villages were in ruins. A royal decree had been issued ordering a National subscription for the relief of the sufferers. The total number of lives lost since the shocks began was estimated at 3,500, and property valued at millions of dollars had been destroyed.

An explosion of dynamite occurred on the evening of the 2d on the underground railway in London, shattering the windows of a passing train and prostrating pedestrians on the platforms.

[illegible] bank at Lexington, Ky., was on the 3d discovered to be a defaulter for $50,000. He had fled to Canada.

James Lippett and William Bray were crushed to death in a mine at Walkerville, M. T., a few days ago.

Some mysterious disease has swept off hundreds of cattle in Northern Kansas and Nebraska.

The nitro-glycerine factory at Windfall, Pa., was blown up the other night and two employes, Charles Thompson and James Senning, were instantly killed.

George Lank and Eva Miles, twenty and eighteen years old, respectively, broke through the ice while skating on Syracuse Lake, near Goshen, Ind., on the evening of the 3d and were drowned.

Five coal mines of the Delaware & Lackawanna and eight mines of the Delaware & Hudson Company, near Scranton, Pa., suspended on the 3d, throwing five thousand men out of work. It was estimated that ten thousand persons were idle in the Lackawanna Valley.

A Cincinnati police Lieutenant, named Mullen, was on the 3d sentenced to one year in jail for imprisoning citizens on the day of the October election in order to defraud them of their votes.

Additional shocks of earthquake occurred on the 4th in various parts of the Southern provinces of Spain. Great destitution prevailed among the people.

The court-house at Moorfield, W. Va., was on the 3d the scene of a bloody fight on the question of who had been legally elected County Clerk. A strong guard was on duty, and all saloons had been closed.

The money package recently lost by the Adams Express Company at Indianapolis was in some mysterious manner replaced in the safe during the night of the 3d, probably by the frightened thief.

St. Louis was on the 3d swarming with beggars. Over twenty thousand people were out of work, and the Sanitary Aid Association was raising money to employ the destitute in cleaning the streets.

Advices reached Niobrara, Neb., on the 3d that a stage-driver and seven other men had been found frozen to death on the road between that place and Long Pine.

A fire on the 4th in the Cordage Company's works at Plymouth, Mass., caused a loss of $400,000.

D. L. Moody opened revival meetings on the 4th at Richmond, Va., being rewarded with large congregations.

Imports at the port of New York for the week ended on the 3d were $7,480,000. The total imports during 1884 were $424,096,000.

Judge Chalmers, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, died a few days ago.

1884.

The More Important Events of the Year Just Closed.

AT HOME.

CASUALTIES.

JANUARY.	Lives lost.
4. Bursting of a dam at Houghton, Mich.	5
Tow-boat burned near Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
5. Railway accident near Toronto, Ont.	28
Explosion of fire-damp in Scranton, Pa.	3
6. A convent fire at Belleville, Ill.	25
6. Court-house fire at Jerseyville, Ill.	4
9. House burned in Lenoir County, N. C.	8
Railway collision at Brinton Station, Pa.	3
Loss of bark Elmira at Long Branch, N. J.	16
15. Train passes through an oil fire near Bradford, Pa., many badly injured	3
18. The steamship City of Columbus sunk off Martha's Vineyard	101
At Rochester, N. H., boiler explosion	4
At Reading, Pa., chemical explosion	3
21. A fishing schooner reported lost at Gloucester, Mass.	14
21. Drowned in a whirlpool near Carthage, Tenn.	9
24. Explosion of fire-damp in a mine at Crested Butte, Col.	57
Three schooners of the Gloucester, Mass., fishing fleet reported lost	46
The schooner Jennie lost off St. John, N. B.	6
28. The schooner George W. Stetson reported lost at Gloucester, Mass.	14
30. The schooner Waldo E. Irving, of Gloucester, Mass., reported lost	11
News received of a dynamite explosion on Michipicoten River, near Port Arthur, Manitoba	5
31. Railway wreck near Indianapolis, Ind.	6
FEBRUARY.	
1. Gasoline explosion at Alliance, O.	7
5 to 18. The Ohio Valley flood	67
At Rochester, N. Y., by a train	3
6. Near Moorehead, Ky., railway accident	5
7. At Allentown, Pa., falling of a burning building	6
11. At Auburn, N. Y., drowned	3
18. Near Park City, Utah, snow-slide	3
Powder explosion at London, Ont.	3
Burned to death at Crockett, Tex.	6
19. At Trenton Station, O., railway wreck	4
The Southern tornado (estimated)	370
20. Mine explosion at Uniontown, Pa.	19
25. Burning hotel at Denver, Col.	4
At Detroit, Mich., hotel burned	5
27. At Omaha, Neb., powder explosion	4
28. Burning of a tenement house in New York City	5
MARCH.	
1. Near Helena, Ark., drowned	3
4. At Chattanooga, Tenn., poisoned	5
7. At Memphis, Mo., falling building	3
In Shelby County, Ia., railway wreck	3
9. At Alta, Utah, snow slide	12
11. At Woodstock, Col., snow-slide	15
13. At Pocahontas, Va., mine explosion	112
In Cherokee County, Ala., mine explosion	5
17. At Carey, Col., snow-slide	3
Near Dayton, O., railway wreck	3
19. At Cleveland, O., oil explosion	5
20. Railway wreck near Salem, O.	3
21. At Newport, Ark., boiler explosion	
At Mount Carmel, Pa., explosion	3
22. The ship Bombay, of Bath, Me., reported lost	18
25. Cyclone at Livingston, Ky., estimated	20
26. Fishing schooner, of Gloucester City, Mass., reported lost	11
27. Drowned at Clarion, Pa.	3
At Brunswick, Pa., by poisoned pork	5
28. Falling building at Cincinnati, O.	3
29. Explosion of nitro-glycerine at Gibbstown, N. J.	6
APRIL.	
1. By cyclone at Springport, Ind.	6
The schooner Minnesota lost off Gloucester, Mass.	5
By cyclone at Oakville, Ind.	5
2. Railway wreck near Winnipeg, Man.	5
3. Burning of the steamer Rebecca Everingham near Columbus, Ga.	14
Cyclone near Collinsville, Ala.	5
4. Wrecking of the ocean steamer Daniel Steinman off Halifax, N. S.	
5. Near Clyde, Tex., train wrecked	7
At Braidwood, site of the old mine horror, drowned	5
8. At Vicksburg, Miss., drowned	3
10. Drowned off Gloucester, Mass.	6
15. Wind-storm at Chipley, Ga.	5
Boiler explosion at Reed City, Mich.	3
By falling wall at Grand Haven, Mich.	3
27. Cyclone at Jamestown, O.	4
28. Cyclone at Xenia, O.	3
29. Drowned off Nicollet River at St. Albert, Ind.	6
Collision of steamer off St. John's, Newfoundland	12
30. Burning of the Van Buren County, Mich., poor farm	14
Explosion at San Jose, Havana	21
MAY.	
2. The ship Atlantine wrecked off Wolf's Island, Canada	19
14. Railway accident near Connellsville, [illegible]	11
Boiler explosion at Lewisburg, Ark.	4
Drowned by the falling of a bridge at Portsmouth, O.	5
21. The French brig Lenorme sank off the Grand Banks, Newfoundland	62
24. Boiler explosion at Dubuque, Ia.	6
29. Railway accident in Knapp's tunnel, near Ligonier, Pa.	9
30. Collapse of a warehouse at Baltimore, Md.	6
JUNE.	
3. Drowned off the coast of Florida, among whom was General O. E. Babcock	3
7. Loss of the schooner Fannie Fern off the Massachusetts coast	5
A fishing schooner goes down off Newfoundland	13
Killed by lightning near Olbora, Cal.	2
10. The fishing schooner Six Brothers lost at Bacadieu, Newfoundland	11
The brig Confederate ice-stranded at St. John's, Newfoundland	30
14. An excursion train wrecked near Ashland, N. J.	8
20. Boiler explosion at Albany	4
24. Railway collision near Shamokin, Pa.	3
28. Caving of a bank near Omaha, Neb.	4
JULY.	
1. Explosion in a colliery near Victoria, B. C.	24
Cloud-burst at Visalia, Cal.	6
Tornado near Columbus, Ky.	[illegible]
At Cairo, Ill., by storm	4
Schooner foundered off Beck's Beach, N. J.	10
22. At Dell Rapids, by wind-storm	7
24. Drowned at Green Bay, Wis.	8
Explosion of a steam-thrasher at Rushville, Ind.	
30. Floods at Barton, Md.	4
AUGUST.	
3. Drowned near Eagle Creek, Ark.	6
8. Carriage struck by a locomotive at Shenandoah, Pa.	4
Fall of a mass of coal at Shenandoah, Pa.	3
11. Fire at Circleville, O.	3
20. An Ohio River transfer boat capsized by a cyclone near Evansville, Ind.	21
SEPTEMBER.	
10. Explosion in a distillery at Pekin, Ill.	5
14. Explosion of a steamer on the James River, Virginia	6
15. Explosion in a repair shop at Pekin, Ill.	3
Explosion of a boiler in a cotton compress at Eufaula, Ala.	3
27. Fall of rock at Shamokin, Pa.	3
Cyclone devastation at Shongo, N. Y.	3
News received of a cloud-burst at Pachecha, Mex.	30
Railway collision at Farmington, W. Va.	3
OCTOBER.	
1. Drowned in a creek near Paris, Mo.	4
5. Wrecking of a train near Bayfield, Wis.	9
5. Wrecking of a train near Duluth, Minn.	4
9. Explosion of a powder mill at Emmonsville, Ont.	7
27. Explosion in a coal-mine near Uniontown, Pa.	15
29. News received of the loss of the steamer Estado de Sonora in a gale off the lower coast of California	57
NOVEMBER.	
6. Fall of a furnace-stack in Reading, Pa.	6
7. Explosion of a sugar-boiler at New Orleans, La.	9
8. Sinking of a small pleasure boat near Mount Pleasant, Ia.	4
14. Wreck of a train in a river near Hempstead, Tex.	9
16. Wrecking of a life-saving crew on the Nova Scotia coast	9
19. Explosion of a steamship boiler near Selma, Ala.	6
DECEMBER.	
8. Explosion of a coal mine near Shamokin, Pa.	5
12. During a recent gale on the Chesapeake Bay, Maryland	27
At a fire in Detroit, Mich.	3
16. Burning of the St. John's Home for Children in Brooklyn, N. Y.	19

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The losses by fire in the United States during 1884 are larger than they have been in any year for the last quarter of a century, except the years of the Chicago and Boston fires, 1871 and 1872. August and October were specially disastrous, the losses in the former month reaching about $10,500,000 and in October nearly $12,000,000. In August there were eighteen fires which aggregated a loss of $4,140,000, and there were twenty-five in October aggregating $5,081,200. May was the most fatal month, owing to the destruction of Bradford, Ashland, Thompson, Emporium and California in Pennsylvania and Gibson Depot in New Jersey. The total loss that month in sixteen fires was $8,215,000. The summary by months is as follows:

January	$3,118,000	September	3,250,000
February	2,915,000	October	6,071,200
March	3,655,000	November	3,077,400
April	3,238,000	December	4,035,000
May	8,215,000		
June	2,417,000	Total	$40,625,600
July	4,015,000	Total 1883	11,531,750
August	4,140,000		

The entire fire losses in the United States and Canada are placed at about $125,000,000.

MURDERS.

The total number of murders committed in the United States as reported by telegraph—and it must be remembered that the list is by no means complete—is 1,465, as compared with 1,697 in 1883, 1,467 in 1882, and 1,266 in 1881. The causes of these murders may be classified as follows:

Quarrels	654	Feuds	19
Liquor	197	Outrage	13
Jealousy	173	Duels	10
By highwaymen	81	Resisting arrest	37
Highwaymen killed	78	Self-defense	5
Insanity	60	Unknown	193
Infanticide	25		

The causes leading to murder in many cases have been as trifling and sometimes almost as grotesque as those of suicide, and youthful crime has been alarmingly prevalent.

LYNCHINGS.

Judge Lynch did a thriving business in comparison with Jack Ketch. He strung up 195 victims, as against 197 in 1883, 121 in 1882 and 90 in 1881. The number was largely increased on account of the summary justice which has been dealt out to horse and cattle thieves in Montana, no less than 40 having been disposed of by vigilantes. The lynchings in the various States were as follows: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 10; California, 2; Colorado, 21; Florida, 2; Georgia, 5; Indiana, 5; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 7; Louisiana, 9; Maryland, 2; Mississippi, 13; Missouri, 11; Nebraska, 10; North Carolina, 4; Ohio, 1; Oregon, 7; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 17; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 3; Wisconsin, 1; Arizona, 1; Dakota, 7; Idaho, 1; Montana, 40; New Mexico, 8; Utah, 4; Washington, 2; Wyoming, 2. Of this number 123 were white and 53 colored, and there were also 1 Japanese, 8 Mexican, 1 Hungarian, 1 Indian and 1 Portuguese. One hundred and seventeen were lynched in the North and 83 in the South, the excess in the North being due to the work of vigilantes in Montana and Colorado. A novel feature of the year's work was the lynching of three women, it being the first time in our criminal records that justice has been dealt out by the mob to the female sex.

SUICIDES.

The number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States during the year is 842, of whom 155 were females, as compared with 727 in 1883, 631 in 1882, and 605 in 1881. The causes are as follows:

Melancholy	245	Business losses	29
Insanity	151	Liquor	42
Domestic infelicity	85	Ill-health	43
Disappointed love	47	Unknown	185

In the ranks of the suicides all ages may be found, ranging from a boy of three to a woman of ninety. The causes cover an equally wide range, and in some instances are almost grotesque. The number of children who have taken their lives is extraordinary.

HANGINGS.

The hangman has been busy during the last year. The volume of crime has not materially increased, but there have been more executions than for several years past, as will be seen by the following statement. The total number is 123, as against 107 in 1883, 121 in 1882, and 90 in 1881. Arranged by months the result is as follows: January, 12; February, 7; March, 18; April, 11; May, 12; June, 8; July, 13; August, 15; September, 6; October, 8; November, 6; December, 9. The executions in the several States were as follows: Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 11; California, 10; Colorado, 3; Florida, 3; Georgia, 13; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 2; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 13; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 5; Missouri, 6; New Jersey, 2; New York, 3; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 9; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 7; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 3; Virginia, 1; Arizona, 6; Idaho, 1; Washington Territory, 1; Wyoming, 1. Of this number 70 were whites, 51 colored, 2 Mexicans.

POLITICAL HAPPENINGS.

JANUARY.

2. Resignation of Judge McCrary, of the Eighth Circuit Court.

3. Inauguration of Hon. George D. Robinson (Rep.) as Governor of Massachusetts.

12. Election of Edmunds as President pro tem. of the Senate.

15. Inauguration of George W. Hoadly (Dem.) as Governor of Ohio, and Abbett as Governor of New Jersey.

15. Election of Henry B. Payne (Dem.) as United States Senator from Ohio.

Election of F. W. Rockwell (Rep.) as Congressman of the Twelfth Massachusetts District.

18. Election of Judge Ephraim Wilson (Dem.) United States Senator from Maryland.

22. W. B. Allison re-elected Senator from Iowa.

FEBRUARY.

6. Election of Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn (Dem.) United States Senator from Kentucky.

MARCH.

1. Election of E. H. Funston (Rep.) Congressman from the Second Kansas District.

6. John A. Stevenson nominated for Governor by the Louisiana Republican State Convention.

19. George H. Corliss nominated for Governor by the Rhode Island Democratic State Convention, but declines, whereupon Thomas W. Segar is substituted.

22. Governor Bourne renominated by the Rhode Island Republican State Convention.

25. David J. Brewer of Kansas, nominated by the President to be Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit Court, vice Hon. George W. McCrary, resigned.

APRIL.

2. Election of Bourne (Rep.) to be Governor of Rhode Island.

16. General Oglesby nominated for Governor by the Illinois Republicans.

17. Frank T. Reid nominated for Governor by the Tennessee Republicans.

19. J. B. Hobbs nominated for Governor by the Illinois Prohibitionists. W. H. Calkins for Governor by the Indiana Republicans, and Governor Bate renominated for Governor by Tennessee Democrats.

22. McEnery (Dem.) elected Governor of Louisiana.

J. S. Robinson nominated for Secretary of State by the Ohio Republican State Convention.

30. Governor Robie, of Maine, renominated for Governor by Maine Republican State Convention.

MAY.

16. Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, nominated for President by the Anti-Monopolist Convention at Chicago. [illegible] States Senator from Louisiana to succeed B. F. Jonas, Democrat.

29. Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, nominated for President, and General A. M. West for Vice-President by the National Greenback Convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

JUNE.

2. Binger Hermann (Rep.) elected Congressman from Oregon.

6. James G. Blaine, of Maine, nominated for President and John A. Logan for Vice-President by the National Republican Convention in Chicago. The vote cast for the different candidates was as follows: First ballot—Arthur, 278; Blaine, 334½; Edmunds, 93; Logan, 63½; John Sherman, 30; Hawley, 13; Lincoln, 4; General Sherman, 2. Second ballot—Arthur, 276; Blaine, 349; Edmunds, 85; Logan, 61; John Sherman, 28; Hawley, 13; Lincoln, 4; General Sherman, 2. Third ballot—Arthur, 274; Blaine, 375; Edmunds, 69; Logan, 53; John Sherman, 25; Hawley, 13; Lincoln, 8; General Sherman, 2. Fourth ballot—Arthur, 207; Blaine, 541; Edmunds, 41; Logan, 7; Hawley, 15; Lincoln, 2. Whole number of delegates present, 820; necessary to a choice, 411.

20. S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, nominated for President, and J. A. Conant, of Connecticut, for Vice-President by the American Prohibition Convention, assembled at Chicago.

JULY.

3. Carter H. Harrison nominated for Governor by the Illinois Democratic Convention.

10. The Democratic National Convention assembled at Chicago; took the first ballot for a Presidential candidate, with the following result: Cleveland, 392; Bayard, 170; Thurman, 88; McDonald, 56; Hoadly, 3; Randall, 78; Carlisle, 27; Hendricks, 1; Tilden, 1; Flower, 4.

11. The following is the vote received by the different candidates for President in the National Democratic Convention—second ballot: Cleveland, 683; Bayard, 81½; Hendricks, 45½; Thurman, 4; Randall, 4; McDonald, 2. Whole number of delegates present, 820; necessary to a choice, 547. Grover Cleveland, of New York, was thus nominated for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks was afterwards nominated for Vice-President.

17. J. A. Martin nominated for Governor by the Kansas Republican Convention. James G. Blaine writes a letter accepting the Republican nomination for President.

21. General John A. Logan accepts the Republican nomination for Vice-President.

21. John P. St. John nominated for President and William H. Daniel for Vice-President, by the Prohibitionist National Convention at Pittsburgh, Pa.

24. R. S. Dwiggins nominated for Governor by Indiana Prohibitionist State Convention, and E. W. Wilson nominated for Governor by West Virginia Democrats.

25. Isaac P. Gray nominated for Governor by Indiana Democratic State Convention.

30. Edwin Maxwell nominated for Governor by West Virginia Republican and Greenback State Convention.

AUGUST.

13. H. O. McDaniel nominated for Governor by Georgia Democratic State Convention, and J. S. Marmaduke for Governor by Missouri Democratic State Convention.

18. Ben Butler accepts his many nominations.

19. Grover Cleveland accepts the Democratic nomination for President.

20. Thomas A. Hendricks accepts the Democratic nomination for Vice-President.

21. John Ireland renominated for Governor by the Democrats of Texas.

23. Belva Lockwood nominated for President by the Woman Suffragists at San Francisco.

SEPTEMBER.

1. S. P. Hughes elected Governor of Arkansas.

2. S. E. Pingree elected Governor of Vermont. Governor Waller renominated for Governor by Connecticut Democrats. Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, renominated for Governor by Republicans. Washington Jones indorsed for Governor by Texas Republicans. William E. Endicott for Governor by Massachusetts Democrats, and Governor Robinson renominated for Governor by Republicans.

3. Belva Lockwood accepts the Woman Suffragist nomination for President.

8. Governor Robie re-elected Governor of Maine.

10. R. H. Pratt nominated for Governor by the Wisconsin Democrats. John M. Hill nominated for Governor by New Hampshire Democrats. Massachusetts Prohibitionists nominate J. H. Seelye for Governor, and Connecticut Greenbackers nominate J. S. Curtis for Governor.

31. John P. St. John accepts the Prohibitionist nomination for President.

OCTOBER.

14. James Robinson, Republican, elected Secretary of State of Ohio. E. W. Wilson, Democrat, elected Governor of West Virginia.

NOVEMBER.

4. Grover Cleveland elected President of the United States, receiving 219 Electoral votes, to 182 received by James G. Blaine. The following is the popular vote by States cast for the different candidates:

STATES.	Blaine, R.	Cleveland, Dem.	Butler, P.	St. John, Pro.
Alabama	59,444	92,973	762	610
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,847	......
California	102,396	89,264	2,017	2,920
Colorado	36,277	27,637	1,957	759
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	1,685	2,494
Delaware	12,778	17,054	6	55
Florida	28,031	31,769	......	74
Georgia	47,619	94,667	125	184
Illinois	340,497	312,314	10,910	12,074
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,293	3,018
Iowa	197,082	177,259	......	1,472
Kansas	154,406	90,132	16,346	4,495
Kentucky	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,139
Louisiana	46,347	62,540	120	338
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794
Massachusetts	146,724	122,481	24,372	10,026
Michigan	192,669	189,361	763	18,403
Minnesota	111,685	70,065	3,583	4,684
Mississippi	43,509	76,510	......	......
Missouri	202,929	235,988	......	2,153
Nebraska	76,877	54,391	......	2,899
Nevada	7,193	5,577	......	......
New Hamp.	43,249	39,183	552	1,571
New Jersey	123,436	127,798	3,496	6,159
New York	562,005	563,154	17,004	25,001
North Car'l'a	125,068	142,905	......	448
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069
Oregon	26,860	24,593	713	488
Pennsylvania	474,268	393,747	16,992	15,306
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928
S. Carolina	21,733	69,890	......	......
Tennessee	124,078	133,258	957	1,151
Texas	88,353	225,309	3,321	3,534
Vermont	38,411	17,342	785	1,612
Virginia	139,356	145,497	......	143
West Virginia	63,913	67,331	805	953
Wisconsin	161,157	146,477	4,598	7,656
Total	4,847,659	4,913,901	173,880	150,631
Plurality		66,242		

The following gentlemen were also elected Governors: Benjamin H. Eaton, (Rep.), of Colorado; Henry B. Harrison, (Rep.), of Connecticut; E. A. Perry, (Dem.), of Florida; John A. Martin, (Rep.), of Kansas; Governor Robinson, (Rep.), of Massachusetts; R. A. Alger, (Rep.), of Michigan; John S. Marmaduke, (Dem.), of Missouri; James W. Dawes, (Rep.), of Nebraska; Moody Currier, (Rep.), of New Hampshire; A. M. Scales, (Dem.), of North Carolina; S. T. Thompson, (Dem.), of South Carolina; W. B. Bate, (Dem.), of Tennessee, and Governor John Ireland, (Dem.), of Texas.

15. The official canvass of New York State completed gives Cleveland a small plurality, insuring his election beyond a doubt.

19. Joseph E. Brown re-elected Senator from Georgia.

3. The Electoral College of each State goes through the formality of casting the vote for President. Cleveland receives 219, Blaine 182.

NECROLOGY.

JANUARY.

2. S. J. Morcroft, play-writer, at Mansfield, O.

3. Rev. Lawrence Walsh, Treasurer of the National Land League, at Boston.

5. Colonel John Irwin, editor of the Cleveland *Leader*. Herr Lasker, German Liberal statesman, at New York City.

8. Rev. Dr. Stelling, prominent divine of Omaha, Neb.

9. Lieutenant Auger, son of General Auger, at New York City. Brigadier-General James F. Hall, of Massachusetts.

15. Mrs. Stone, the distributor of $1,500,000 in educational endowments, at Boston.

16. Eliza Susan Quincy, granddaughter of Josiah Quincy, of revolutionary fame, at Boston. Ex-Congressman Green Adams, of Kentucky.

21. Commodore Timothy A. Hunt, U. S. N., at New Haven, Conn.

26. Ex-Governor John Letcher, of Virginia.

28. Representative Edmund W. D. Mackey, of South Carolina.

FEBRUARY.

2. Wendell Phillips, at Boston.

11. Hon. Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

23. Ex-Governor Samuel Price, of West Virginia.

27. William H. Hunt, United States Minister to Russia. Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut.

29. Marsh T. Polk, ex-State Treasurer of Tennessee. Mrs. *Mary Brown, Widow* of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety.

MARCH.

5. Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the United States Treasury.

13. Ex-Judge Otis P. Lord, of the Supreme Court.

19. Bishop Kavanaugh. Mme. Anna Bishop, the once famous singer. Adjutant-Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. A., and Admiral Lessoffsky, of the Russian squadron in American waters.

22. Daniel B. Hopkins, journalist and theatrical agent. Ezra Abbott, D.D., Professor of New Testament criticism in Harvard University.

27. Augustus Schell, the well-known Democratic politician of New York.

APRIL.

4. Gustav Richter, German painter. Colonel Joseph A. Brodhead, Paymaster of the U. S. A. Alfred W. Burnett, the humorist and caricaturist.

5. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Jabez W. Fitch, of Ohio.

9. Hon. John M. Milliken, ex-Treasurer of Ohio. Judge D. T. Cowen, of Ohio. [illegible] nominated Chief [illegible]

25. Ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey.

MAY.

7. Judah P. Benjamin, the distinguished lawyer.

9. Paris C. Dunning, Ex-Governor of Indiana.

12. Charles O'Conor, lawyer and politician.

13. Hon. Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor.

JUNE.

1. Noah Swayne, ex-Judge of the United States Supreme Court.

9. Henry G. Vennor, the weather prophet.

17. General William McCandless, of Pennsylvania.

18. Bishop Matthew Simpson, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

William A. Beach, well-known New York lawyer.

JULY.

1. Allan Pinkerton, detective.

7. James Watson Webb, New York editor.

8. Ex-Congressman E. Smith, of Arkansas.

10. Paul Morphy, American chess-player.

22. Jane Grey Swisshelm, near Pittsburgh, Pa.

31. Rear Admiral George F. Emmons.

AUGUST.

15. Rev. John Brown, who delivered an address of welcome to Lafayette at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1824.

14. Josiah Poole, ex-Senator from North Carolina.

18. J. J. Woodward, one of the physicians who attended President Garfield after assassination. Mary Clemmer Ames, noted newspaper correspondent.

21. Jacob H. Ela, *sixth Auditor* of the United States Treasury.

27. Richard Tweed, son of the late William M. Tweed.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Chief-Justice E. H. English, of Arkansas.

2. Henry B. Anthony, United States Senator from Rhode Island.

3. George Foster Pierce, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

4. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury.

13. Robert Hoe, of printing-press fame.

20. F. T. Nichols, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*.

29. John W. Garrett, railway magnate, of Baltimore.

OCTOBER.

2. Frank S. Chanfrau, the actor.

20. Thomas Maguire, New England journalist.

22. Bishop J. W. Wiley, of Cincinnati, in China.

27. Wilbur F. Storey, founder and owner of the Chicago *Times*.

NOVEMBER.

1. Charles J. Faulkner, ex-Minister to France.

6. Hon. Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General of England.

13. Isaac Henderson, New York capitalist and journalist.

14. William A. Duncan, recently re-elected Congressman from Kentucky. George W. Jones, Confederate statesman.

26. Henry Pelson, publisher.

DECEMBER.

2. General Mott, of New Jersey.

3. Francis D. Moulton, of Beecher and Tilton fame.

17. Bishop Fuller of Niagara.

GENERAL.

JANUARY.

1. The twentieth anniversary of Emancipation day celebrated by the colored people.

4. Conclusion of the commercial treaty between Spain and the United States. Resignation of Henry Villard from the Presidency of the Northern Pacific.

7. Delmonico, the New York restaurateur, mysteriously disappears.

11. Delmonico's body found frozen near Orange Mountain, N. J.

Unveiling of the memorial statue to the late Senator Morton at Indianapolis, Ind.

17. Election of Robert Harris to the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

24. Resignation of John C. New, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Marriage of Frederick Douglass to Helen M. Pitts.

FEBRUARY.

4. Inauguration of the winter carnival at Montreal.

Official retirement of General Sherman from the Federal army by President Arthur.

13. Signing of the Commercial Convention between Spain and the United States.

16. The Supreme Court at Mount Vernon, Ill., affirms the constitutionality of the Harper liquor law.

17. Prince Bismarck returns the resolutions of condolence passed by the United States House of Representatives on the death of Herr Lasker.

Commander W. S. Schley, of Maryland, selected by Secretary of the Navy Chandler to command the Greely relief expedition.

The United States accepts the steamer Alert, presented by England, for the Greely relief expedition.

20. Arrival of the remains of the Jeannette victims at New York.

MARCH.

3. The validity of the legal-tender notes sustained by a decision of the United States Supreme Court.

4. The Kennedy Prohibition bill adopted by the Iowa Senate.

Meeting of the Woman's National Suffrage Society at Washington, D. C.

18. Passage of a bill by the Ohio Legislature abolishing the convict contract system.

21. Devastating snow-storms throughout the West.

25. Damaging cyclones throughout the Southern and Middle States.

APRIL.

7. Resignation of John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the currency.

10. Resignation of General Adam Badeau, United States Consul General at Havana.

15. Charles E. Coon, of New York, nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice John C. New, resigned, by President Arthur.

20. Uprising of the Ute Indians in New Mexico.

MAY.

10. The Alert, of the Greely relief expedition, sails from New York City.

14. Conclusion of a treaty between Siam and the United States for the regulation of the liquor traffic when conducted by American citizens.

15. The Mexican Senate ratifies the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

21. Unveiling of a colossal statue of Martin Luther at Washington, D. C.

22. The shore end of the Mackey-Bennett cable laid at Rockport, Mass.

23. Rev. Dr. Worthington, of Detroit, elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop.

JUNE.

17. Ex-Congressman Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, commits suicide.

30. Porfirio Diaz elected President of the Mexican Republic.

JULY.

4. Formal presentation of the Bartholdi statue by France to the United States.

John A. Kasson, Congressman from Iowa, nominated by President Arthur Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

10. An earthquake shock visits the Eastern and Middle States.

13. Refusal of the Canadian Government to extradite John C. Eno, the defaulting bank president.

18. News received of the discovery of Greely and his famished party in the Arctics by Commander Schley, of the Greely Relief Expedition.

AUGUST.

8. Arrival at New York City of the bodies of the unfortunate members of the Greely expedition.

10. The Eastern and Middle States visited by a slight earthquake shock.

11. The south coast of Long Island and New Jersey again visited by an earthquake shock. A New York paper charges the members of the Greely expedition with cannibalism.

22. The United States steamer Tallapoosa sunk in collision with a sailing boat.

25. The city of Lima, Peru, is captured by Caceres and a gang of outlaws. Government troops, however, rally and drive the invaders from the town.

SEPTEMBER.

19. An earthquake shock visits Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

25. Judge Gresham appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Arthur.

OCTOBER.

5. John R. McLean, of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, married at Washington.

11. Miscreants attempt to blow up the new Parliament building at Quebec by dynamite.

29. Mr. McCulloch appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Arthur.

NOVEMBER.

10. J. Schuyler Crosby, Governor of Montana, appointed Assistant Postmaster-General.

10. News received of the death of a large number of persons in Buchanan, Wise and Dickinson Counties, W. Va., from an unknown disease. E. H. Bignell, of Quebec, who during the summer commanded an expedition to Lake Mistassini, reports that body of water to be as large as Lake Superior.

27. The Federal Grand Jury at Omaha, Neb., indicts fifteen persons for fraud in connection with the sale of the Otoe Indian reservation lands, by which the red men were defrauded to the amount of $20,000.

DECEMBER.

1. Suicide of Dr. Ferdinand De Castro.

4. Publication of the text of the Spanish treaty.

16. Opening of the Cotton and World's Exposition at New Orleans.

20. The statue of Admiral Dupont is unveiled at Washington.

ABROAD.

ACCIDENTS.

JANUARY.	Lives lost.
12. At Arras, France, mine explosion	7
14. Steamer Hwaiyuen wrecked off the Chinese coast	200
16. At Swansea, Wales, breaking of a rope in a colliery mine	16
25. Mine explosion in the Rhine Province, in Prussia	16
26. Storms on the West coast of England	50
[illegible] in the English Channel	
27. Explosion in an English colliery	20
30. Loss of the screw steamer Bourbon in the English Channel	13
FEBRUARY.	
3. Spanish vessel capsized off Corunna	19
11. Burning of waste-works in London	4
Wedding party cross the ice on the Theiss River, Austria	35
13. At Dundee, Scotland, drowned	7
25. Explosion on the steamer Kotsai, from Hong Kong to Macoa	17
MARCH.	
4. Collision of the steamer Bertha with the Norwegian bark Amalia, at Gibraltar	9
17. The bark Lucie sunk by collision near Youghal, China	6
APRIL.	
18. Sinking of the steamer Florida	135
27. Railway accident near Alcadia, Spain	59
MAY.	
8. Dynamite explosion at Ayreshire, England	10
19. Earthquake shock near the mouth of the Persian gulf	200
Conflagration at Bel-Bazar, in Asia Minor	11
21. Earthquakes on the peninsula of Cyzicus, Asia Minor	25
[illegible] the Fiji Islands	50
22. The British steamer Syria wrecked off	
JUNE.	
1. Fall of a balloon car at Lille, France	3
2. Caving of a tunnel near Madrid, Spain	11
23. Powder explosion at Pontremoli, Italy	30
Drowned near Warsaw, Russia	20
JULY.	
3. Falling of a minaret at Cairo, Egypt	12
10. Powder explosion at Como, Italy	6
16. Railway accident near London	
AUGUST.	
8. The steamer Diana sunk in a collision in the Thames River, England	17
4. Collision of steamers off Queenstown	4
11. Fire at Pimlico, England	4
SEPTEMBER.	
4. Fire in a sulphur mine near Nicosia, Italy	20
23. Wreck of the British gunboat Wasp on the Irish coast	52
OCTOBER.	
4. Capsizing of a boat on Drave River, Austria	14
8. Cyclone on the Island of Sicily	20
9. Explosion of fire-damp in Moravia, Austria	20
11. Collision of steamers off Greenock, Scotland	6
NOVEMBER.	
1. Panic in a Glasgow theater, caused by the false cry of fire	16
8. Explosion of fire-damp at Wasmes, Belgium	20
28. Collision of vessels in the English Channel	20
DECEMBER.	
8. Steamers Alliance and Pochard foundered off the coast of England	60
25. Earthquake in Grenada, Spain, about	1,000
29. Other earthquakes in Spain, followed by a hurricane, about	2,000

Suicide of a Catholic Priest.

St. Louis, Dec. 31.—An inquest was held on the body of Father Rupplin, who took strychnine in a saloon on Sunday, terminated in a verdict of suicide. The deceased had letters and certificates saying his name was Rev. Ferdinand Baron von Ruppin, a Catholic priest. One of the letters read: "I committed suicide on account of poverty and an incurable sickness. I had no shelter, no bread, no home, no friends, and may God help me."

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Correspondence Between the National Reform League and President-Elect Cleveland—The Latter Defines His Position on the Subject of Reform.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The following correspondence explains itself:

NATIONAL CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE, OFFICE 4 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1884.—Hon. Grover Cleveland: SIR—We have the honor to address you on behalf of the National Civil-Service Reform League, an association composed of citizens of all parties, whose sole purpose is indicated by its name, and which takes no part whatever in party controversy. The first increase in the number of persons engaged in the Civil Service and the service selections and changes resulting from general proscription in the service which for half a century has followed the change of party control of the National Administration have produced so profound an impression upon the public mind that the first efforts looking toward reform were taken with the cooperation of both parties in the passage of the Reform act of January 16, 1883. The abuses which that act seeks to correct, however, are so strongly intrenched in the traditions and usages of both parties that there is naturally a widespread anxiety lest the petty change in the National Executive effected by the late election should show them to be inoperable; but, let us say, as we do, that the reform system can not be held to be securely established until it has safely passed the ordeal of such party changes, and recalling with satisfaction and confidence your public expressions favorable to reform and your official acts as Chief Executive of the State of New York, we confidently commend the cause to your patriotic care in the exercise of the great power with which the American people have intrusted you. Respectfully yours, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, President.

WILLIAM POTTS, Secretary.

John Jay, Moorfield Storey, J. Hall Pleasants, W. W. Montgomery, Everit P. Wheeler, Frederic Cromwell, Morfill Wyman, Jr., Carl Schurz, Silas W. Burt, A. R. MacDonough, William Carey Sanger, William W. Aiken, Executive Committee.

The following is President-elect Cleveland's reply:

ALBANY, Dec. 28, 1884.—Hon. George William Curtis, President, etc.: DEAR SIR—Your communication dated December 29, addressed to me on behalf of the National Civil-Service Reform League, has been received. That practical reform in the Civil Service is demanded is abundantly established by the fact that the statute referred to in your communication to secure such result has been passed in Congress, with the assent of both political parties, and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people calling for a fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted. I regard myself pledged to this, because my conception of the true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be, in good faith and without evasion, enforced, and because in the early utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done. I need not dissemble to the fact, to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party changes in the National Executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service are incorrigible. I know they are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organizations, and I am not sure that those who made promises to the faithful which they find in obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law. There is a class of Government positions which are not within the letter of Civil-service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that removal therefrom for political reasons in no sense injures, nor should not be made during the term for which they were appointed, solely on partisan ground and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in power. Had many more holding such positions been removed and appointed because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard to their duty to the government, and proved to be as of a class of public servants, they have proved themselves, offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management. The lessons of the past should be instructive, and such officials as well as the faithful incumbent, should learn that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are conditions of their continuance in public places. Yours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

MORE EARTHQUAKES.

Walls and Houses Shaken by Several Upheavals—1,700 Lives Lost in Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—There were renewed shocks of earthquake in portions of Andalusia yesterday. The terror of the people is so great that the towns are almost deserted, the population being encamped in the open fields. The greatest disaster reported yesterday was the partial destruction of Frigiliana, a town of three thousand inhabitants. Hundreds of persons perished, being suddenly engulfed. It is now estimated that the number of persons killed outright or who have died from injuries received by the demolition of buildings, dwellings, etc., consequent on the recent earthquake shocks, will reach 1,700. Returns from distant towns and cities are not yet all in. Several slight recurrent shocks have tended to intensify and prolong the panic existing among the people, whose fears of summary and wholesale extermination have driven them to the verge of insanity. Great suffering prevails in many towns, which is greatly increased by the panic existing among the officials as well as the people.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—An earthquake was felt in Wales yesterday. Many houses were injured.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—A severe earthquake shock was experienced in the province of Carinthia yesterday. Considerable damage was done to many buildings.

Several persons are known to have been killed. Advices received later state that the damage was very large. Buildings were rocked and many damaged. A panic among the populace is the result, and many persons refuse to re-enter their dwellings.

Thousands of persons are on the street and in open spaces, fearing a repetition of the shocks. The panic was heightened by the reports of the recent upheavals in Spain, whereby nearly a thousand persons are said to have perished and unestimated damage done to property.

A Fatal Lark.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30.—A special from Greensburg, Pa., to the *Chronicle-Telegraph* says: "While on a lark Saturday night, four young men, named Joseph Randall, Chas. Smith, Geo. Nichols and S. Robertson, procured half a gallon of alcohol at a drug store at Mount Pleasant and drank it, mixing it with oysters stews ordered at Eicher's saloon. Sunday all were taken dangerously sick, and Randall and Smith died great agony. The other two are still dying and will probably recover.

—A little rain, the sun again, a shadow; a summer day, some new-mown hay, a meadow. A girlish face, a matchless grace and beauty; we spend the day in making hay, sweet duty. Some fading flowers, some happy hours, but fleeting; a week of rain, and then again a meeting. One quick, shy look, a rippling brook, some clover; a sky of gold, the story told, a lover. A fair, sweet maid, a short word said; what is it? I try my fate and not too late to miss it. The years have gone, and still loves on that lover; he loves, always, as days and days pass over. A loving wife, a long, long life together, have made him bless that shy, sweet "Yes, forever."—*Chambers' Journal.*

—The first car-load of oranges ever shipped direct from the orchard in Florida for Manitoba arrived recently at Winnipeg. A few odd lots have previously been brought in by express, but no full car has ever before made the journey direct. This car was shipped from Florida about fifteen days ago. When it started it was a refrigerator thoroughly set up in ice. When it reached Manitoba the ice was not needed, but a stove was in full blast to keep the fruit from freezing.—*Denver Tribune.*

THE GREAT CRIME.

The Practical Disfranchisement of Nearly a Million and a Half of Southern Voters.

Not a single independent or holter has yet attempted to defend the practical disfranchisement of 1,200,000 voters at the South. If there were nothing else to mark the hostility of these persons to Republican principles this alone is enough, that they have deliberately enabled a party to elect a President by nullifying the Constitution and disfranchising a large part of those to whom the Fifteenth Amendment extends the suffrage. This was not done in ignorance. To these men the fact was perfectly well known that in 1876 and earlier several Southern States had been captured by systematic assassination or armed revolution; that the usurpation was crowned with complete success in every Southern State in the election of 1880, and that the supporters of Governor Cleveland had no hope of electing him except by the electoral votes of the Solid South, thus obtained. With full knowledge of this, the Independents set themselves to work to reward the party of assassination and to crown disfranchisement with victory. If they suppose this thing will be forgotten by the Republicans they are greatly mistaken.

The question of the Democrats is still that of Mr. Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?" Some, like Senator Gorman, obey the demands of party rather than the dictates of self-respect, by pretending that no wrong is done at the South, and that voting is free and fair, and the counting honest. Others, like Senator Morgan, are more manly. They bluntly affirm that the enfranchisement of the colored people is not and never can be effective; that the white Democrats of the South will never permit it to be. The usual pretext, that practical disfranchisement of the colored people is necessary to the maintenance of decent local government and the protection of life and property, might command some attention if the colored people were prevented from voting for local and State officers only, but the fact is that the full force of disfranchising methods is never felt except when there are Presidential Electors or members of Congress to be chosen. We have nothing to do at present with the motives. The Constitution confers certain rights. Those rights are not enjoyed by about 1,200,000 persons at the South, mainly colored. The question is whether the Constitution shall be thus nullified, and Congressmen and the Democrats have yet to discuss the subject. About that we shall see hereafter. Republicans will discuss it, at all events, and make the facts so thoroughly known to the country that no man shall hereafter have an excuse for ignoring them. Mr. Cleveland will go into office the first President ever elected by the shot-gun. That distinction, such as it is, he will bear to the end. When the shot-gun party claims to have the support of the people hereafter, it shall be in the mouth of every well-informed citizen to reply that its only success for twenty-five years was achieved by assassination, by terrorism and fraud, and by the disfranchisement of 1,200,000 citizens.

But we are told that all this will do no good, and will only create bitter feeling. Very well; bitter feeling toward those who perpetrate and profit by the most infamous crime of the age is the only thing in order. No other feeling toward such a crime is just or decent. Until the Democratic party stops disfranchising men in order to succeed, it ought to be treated by every good citizen as the enemy of free government. To cease it to be so treated, and by all right-thinking men so regarded, will do good. Public opinion rules in this land, in the long run. The only difficulty is to get the people rightly informed as to the facts, and aroused to a proper feeling in regard to them. The party of assassination will find it necessary, before many years have passed, to treat this question otherwise than with a sneer.

When public opinion is prepared to act on this subject there will be no difficulty in discovering what to do about it. The remedies can be applied with startling rapidity and force whenever either branch of Congress realizes that public opinion demands their application. To indicate them, at present, would be a waste of time. The first thing to be done is to make the people understand what the facts are, and that a remedy is necessary unless they wish to be deprived of the power of governing themselves altogether. By methods precisely on a level with those employed in Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, either party can be entirely deprived of all chance of success in any Northern State.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"DEAD AS JULIUS CÆSAR."

The High-Toned Scorners of Common Toll Will Have an Opportunity to Put Their Theories in Practice—A Bad Out look for the Toilers.

That ultra, thick-and-thin free-trader, Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, boastfully declares that "the Republican party is as dead as Julius Cæsar," and predicts great hopes of ultimate success for his economical theories in consequence. He sees in imagination a glorious future in which the doctrines of the British Cobden Club will be practically applied to the trade and productive industries of the United States, foreign manufacturers placed in full possession of our markets, and the wages of labor in this country reduced to European standards. It is only necessary now, the Professor thinks, that the Democratic party set about the business of "revenue reform" in order to realize his anticipations. To this end he recommends the abrogation of customs duties on "raw materials" and corresponding reductions of duties on manufactured articles, so as to give a stimulus to foreign commerce.

This must be an interesting programme for workingmen who voted the Democratic ticket at the recent election through the beguiling assurance that nothing hostile to their interests was intended. Either they or Prof. Perry and his fellow-theorists are destined to experience a woful disappointment. One class or the other has evidently been cheated. Democratic workingmen were referred to one portion of their party's platform for proof that their leaders meant protection to domestic enterprises of a productive character. Meanwhile, Prof. Perry and those who took counsel with him fixed their eyes intently on that portion of the same platform which indicated hostility to such protection. The workingmen ought to have detected the fraud intended against them when Democratic newspaper organs, like the Albany *Argus*, began to print garbled extracts from the platform, leaving out everything that squinted toward free trade. They might also have taken warning from the uniform record of the Democracy in Congress, and especially the attempt to pass the Morrison Horizontal-Reduction bill last winter. But thousands of them would take heed of nothing but partisan prejudice, and deliberately voted for their own impoverishment and degradation. Men of Prof. Perry's stamp did not need to be told what a complete Democratic triumph meant. They understood very well what suppressions of platform declarations by the Democratic press were intended to accomplish, and held their peace for the time being. They had no fault to find with the deception practiced on their less sophisticated fellow-citizens, because it tended to a realization of their hopes. Probably they indulged in some quiet merriment over the simplicity of Democratic workingmen, and made sarcastic allusions among themselves to the boasted intelligence of the masses.

But these high-toned free-trade scorners of common toil have yet some obstacles to overcome before they can reach the goal of their desires. A Republican Senate still stands in the way, and though the majority in favor of protection to home labor is small in that body, it will probably be sufficient for two years to come in order to defeat any serious assault upon the tariff. Prof. Perry is, therefore, rather premature in suggesting active Democratic aggression upon the industrial interests of the country. That can be successful only in the event that the Fiftieth Congress, to begin its existence March 4, 1887, shall be Democratic in both branches. But the margin in the Forty-Ninth Congress will be a narrow one, and the Democratic workingmen have cause to thank fortune that their folly fell short of full consummation. As it is, they have succeeded only in perpetuating for a while longer the paralysis of enterprise and consequent depression in the labor market. With a Democratic President and House of Representatives nothing effectual can be done to relieve stagnation, though a Republican Senate will serve for the present as an obstacle to the consummation of fresh schemes antagonistic to a restoration of prosperity.—*Troy Times.*

MISSISSIPPI METHODS.

The Bill to Restore a Republican Form of Government to the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Chalmers recently introduced a bill in the House to restore a Republican form of Government to the State of Mississippi, whereat from the Democratic side of the House a chorus of derisive laughter split the air.

And yet if the people of the whole house—Republicans and Democrats—will familiarize the real condition of political affairs in the State of Mississippi, the approval of the vast majority that believes in maintaining a Republican form of government would be with Mr. Chalmers, and not with the guffawing Democratic Representatives, for in that State it would be a bitter mockery of truth to say that there is now existent a Republican form of Government. The truth is that a determined minority of non rule it by force, selects its officials—county, State and National—and induces them into office without regard to the will of the people they are selected to represent. A free and fair election, where all the voters could and dare express their opinions at the ballot-box, has not been held in the State since 1872.

Before Dixon was killed the Republicans usually polled close to 3,000 votes in Yazoo County, and had a large majority of about 1,000. At the election two years ago the Republicans polled just four votes in the county, and for President this year managed to raise their total to six; and yet the men who formerly voted the Republican ticket there have not turned Democrats. With the exception of some who have moved away to escape intolerable Democratic tyranny and some who, like Print Matthews, sleep in bloody graves, they are still there. They simply do not vote because they are not allowed to do so. If, by some turn in the sentiment of their present rulers, freedom of elections was restored, these men would vote the Republican ticket, as they used to, and the State would be as surely Republican as Iowa or Kansas.

An incident of the late election narrated by a correspondent of a prominent Western journal goes to show how true the foregoing assertion is. In a letter from Jackson, in speaking of the election in the county in which Jackson is situated, he says:

A white Republican, who is popular with his Democratic neighbors personally, appealed to them to let the Republicans have a fair deal this time in their home precinct. They consented, and put honest men in as judges. Word was sent out to the Republicans that they would not be molested for voting, and that their votes would be counted. Mark the result: For eight years previously the Democrats had carried the precinct by four to one; but this year, when there was an honest election, Blaine carried the precinct by four to one.

The good nature that led these Democrats to try the experiment of a free election in their precinct was truly phenomenal, but it gives significant evidence of what might be confidently looked for if an epidemic of the same sort of spirit should spread over the whole State. But that is not likely to occur. On the contrary, the thing that gives force and point to Mr. Chalmers' proposition is best exemplified in the following extract from the same correspondent's letter:

All that's needed now is for a score of Democrats to put on red shirts, mount horses, and drive through negro settlements at night, and fire off pistols. By years of terrible experience the negroes know what that means. It was done in John R. Lynch's district at this election. Republicans were warned that if they organized there they could be scored graves dug, and so the Republican Executive Committee of that county canceled all of Lynch's engagements, and begged Lynch, "in the interest of public peace," not to show his face in the county. Mr. Lynch is a very intelligent and respectable citizen. He was Temporary Chairman of the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

Being a white man, Mr. Yellowly, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, thought that the chivalry of Copiah would allow him to make a speech. He did not get shot in the back as Print Matthews did, but he was made a target for buckshot. A howling mob drove him out of the county. Northern Democrats say that the negroes down here have learned to vote the Democratic ticket. That is not so. Southern Democrats laugh at the suggestion. I am speaking of National elections. Basing my assertion on admissions of Democrats, I have no hesitancy in saying that Cleveland did not get 200 colored votes in the whole of Mississippi, and these he did get were purchased in some way or another.—*Washington Republican.*

—A New Haven man has taught a two-year-old colt to pick up the brush and attempt to brush himself. What a god-send to hostlers it would be if somebody would invent a brush which horses could manipulate upon themselves. It would give the overworked barn man more time to attend to the serious business of life, which in cold weather is sitting by the kitchen fire courting the cook.—*Hartford Courant.*

The ultra-fashionable girl writes her letters in jet black ink, on paper imitating exactly a fine hemstitched handkerchief; puts the sheet into a large square envelope, with a hemstitched border, and seals it with her own monogram in black wax.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 5.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3 40	@ 6 90
Sheep	3 00	@ 5 25
Hogs	4 25	@ 4 85
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 40	@ 5 25
Patents	5 75	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	87	@ 88¼
No. 3 Spring	84	@ 85
CORN	75	@ 77
OATS—Western Mixed	34	@ 35
RYE	59	@ 62
PORK—Mess	12 50	@ 12 75
LARD—Steam	7 12½	@ 7 15
BUTTER	8	@ 11½
WOOL—Domestic	28	@ 37
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$6 65	@ 6 85
Choice	6 25	@ 6 60
Good	5 75	@ 6 10
Medium	5 00	@ 5 50
Butchers' Stock	3 60	@ 4 50
Inferior Cattle	2 00	@ 3 25
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	4 20	@ 4 60
SHEEP	2 00	@ 4 87½
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 32
Good to Choice Dairy	19	@ 23
EGGS—Fresh	23	@ 25
FLOUR—Winter	3 25	@ 4 25
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2	77	@ 78
Corn	34½	@ 35
Oats	25½	@ 25¾
Rye, No. 2	55	@ 56½
Barley, No. 2	60	@ 61
BROOM CORN—		
Self-Working	2	@ 3
Carpet and Hurl	4	@ 5½
Crooked	1	@ 2½
POTATOES—(bu)	20	@ 40
PORK—Mess	11 25	@ 11 50
LARD—Steam	6 22½	@ 6 25
LUMBER—		
Common Dressed Siding	18 00	@ 20 00
Flooring	32 00	@ 35 00
Common Boards	10 50	@ 12 00
Fencing	16 00	@ 18 00
Lath	1 90	@ 2 00
Shingles	2 00	@ 2 60
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$5 40	@ 5 10
Fair to Good	4 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
HOGS—Yorkers	4 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
Philadelphia	4 50	@ 4 70
SHEEP—Best	4 60	@ 4 75
Common	1 00	@ 3 50
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$4 50	@ 5 25½
Medium	3 50	@ 4 25
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 37½
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 00	@ 4 50

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

WITH umbrellas, like men, it is generally the poorest that gets left.—*N. Y. Journal.*

Throat and Lung Diseases a specialty. Send two letter stamps for a large treatise giving self-treatment. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE price of writing paper is going up. We always thought it was stationery.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—*Rev. H. M. Dexter, Pocasset, Mass.*

PUFFS in newspapers help many merchants to "raise the wind."—*Whitehall Times.*

* * * * Piles, tumors, rupture and fistulas radically cured by improved methods. Book, two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

I AM seized with disgust, said the darky whose hat was blown away by the wind.—*Waterloo Observer.*

Do You Want to Buy a Dog?

Send for Dog Buyer's Guide; 100 pages engraving of all breeds, colored plates, price of dogs and where to buy them, mailed for 15c. Associated Fanciers, 237 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN newspaper parlance, the merchant who gets ahead of his fellows is the one who has the "ad" vantage.

PIRO'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c.

GERMAN CORN REMOVER pulls Corns & Bunions.

Christmas and New Years

MUSIC BOOKS.

Four-Hand Treasure. Just Out. Collection of the best Piano Duets, by famous composers; generally quite easy, and a good and entertaining book for all homes where there are two Piano players.

Minstrel Songs, Old and New. Immensely popular. All the best Minstrel, Plantation and Jubilee Songs.

MUSICAL FAVORITE. Gems of Song. } Vocal Music.
GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.
BEAUTIES of SACRED SONG.
FRANZ'S ALBUM of SONGS.

The above eight books are uniform in binding; each contains 240 to 320 pages of music each, and each book is beautiful. Cloth $2.50, Gilt $3. Elegant, Gilt in Song, $3.50. Rich and Tasteful, Gilt, $5. Norway Sleigh Bells, $1.50, $2.50, $3. Also, 20 Volumes of Musical Literature, attractive well bound, and interesting, among which are Baker's Student's History of Music, $2.50, and the Lives of the Various Great Masters of Music.

Also, many Christmas Carols.

Send for lists. Any book mailed for the retail price.

J. ADAMS & CO., Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

PENICK'S PILLS! For Cure of Jaundice, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sallow Complexion, Biliousness and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the liver, stomach and bowels. These Pills contain no calomel or other mineral, and are mild and agreeable in their action. They are an excellent family medicine. 25 cents a box of five for $1. For sale by druggists, or sent by mail (3 boxes for $1) on receipt of price. PENICK & FORD, Ltd., New York.

NO BLANKS! No Charge for Tickets. Capital Premium $5,000. Capital Premium, $2,000; 10 Extra "of $1,000 10,000; 20 " " $500 10,000; 50 " " $100 5,000; 3,000 " " $25 75,000; 30,016 Prem's, $2 each, 120,335; 200,000 Cash Premiums aggregating $300,836. NO BLANKS! Our Business Platform. The Advertiser and satisfaction of a buyer with 100,000 circulation will approximate as follows: RECEIPTS—Cash advertising, 500 inches per issue; at the rate of 1c. a line per 1,000 of circulation, or $1 a line for 100,000, for 52 issues, $364,000; subscriptions deducted from face value of Cash Premium Orders, $100,000—total, $464,000. EXPENSES—Paper, $52,000; Printing, $1,200 per issue, $62,400; editorial work, independent, $26,000—total, $88,400, leaving a net profit of $375,600. Three-fourths of this profit will be made out of the sale of advertising space, and advertisers will pay $1,000 a line simply because the paper has 100,000 circulation. If it had but 10,000 they would pay but 10 cents a line. Therefore, every subscriber, at a per cent interest of advertising profits, is worth as a paper of 100,000 circulation $9.38. We propose to keep the file, as our share, and repay to our subscribers the $3. In this proportion we propose to share the profits after giving back to subscribers of the paper enough to the sum of $300,000 in Premiums. This is a plain statement of facts, and involves no necessity of resorting to illegal methods as an excuse for offering "numbered receipts," and alleged "future drawings" as awards." It is simply proposed to make division with our subscribers of an equitable share of the profits which the use of their names as subscribers will secure. The full earnings from advertising be realized. Cluts are especially desired, and when a list of names is sent us, we will send all the sealed Cash Premium Orders enveloped to the one who sends the list, and he may distribute them with the Art Portfolios to those whose names he sends, or he can keep them and secure for himself all the benefits, just as he arranges with those whose names he sends. The Art Portfolios will be sent in club orders for the following charges: Five, $2.20; ten, $4.90; all above ten, 40c. each. Remember, the pro rata charges, 48c., must be sent in every case. No subscription price need be sent, as that will be deducted from the Cash Premium, for there are no blanks. A Cash Premium Order for from $2 to $5,000 goes with every Portfolio. OBSERVE! This is the only offer from the Art Portfolio, we will send you a single Cash Premium Order for not less than two dollars—for there are no blanks. The Cash Premiums paid through bank, post, or express office. You run no risk, except of being benefited. Then do n't wait, but take advantage of this great opportunity. TO-DAY! By Telegraph instantly, acknowledging receipt when a Cash Premium Order for $500 or more is received. Do not telegraph when amount is less than $500. Address FARMING WORLD, 121 & 123 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

No Premium $5. FOR 3.0 In the adjoining of which there are of TWENTY-FIVE ing from that amount for LITERAL value. It Costs N as the subscription the Cash Premiums gins. There are n "WHAT PI and find out. In with the Art Port the finishing of C be no suspense or Remember. FARMING, and richest, of Engraving Rep range of subjects with procuring CONDITIONS. There are no Blanks and no charge for Tickets—the questions of the Sealed Cash Premium Order you will get if you simply begin answered at once by the contents of the Sealed Cash Premium Envelopes, which will be sent by return train with the Art Portfolio. No answer will be made to any application which denies the Cash Premium without sending pro rata charges for the Art Portfolio, as we are expending a large amount in its production and for advertising—money that has no connection with the fund out of which the Cash Premiums will be paid. That you send us your name promptly, so that our list will be completed at an early date, and Clubs are especially desired, and when a list of names is sent us, we will send all the sealed Cash Premium Orders enveloped to the one who sends the list, and he may distribute them with the Art Portfolios to those whose names he sends, or he can keep them and secure for himself all the benefits, just as he arranges with those whose names he sends. The Art Portfolios will be sent in club orders for the following charges: Five, $2.20; ten, $4.90; all above ten, 40c. each. Remember, the pro rata charges, 48c., must be sent in every case. No subscription price need be sent, as that will be deducted from the Cash Premium, for there are no blanks. A Cash Premium Order for from $2 to $5,000 goes with every Portfolio. OBSERVE! This is the only offer from the Art Portfolio, we will send you a single Cash Premium Order for not less than two dollars—for there are no blanks. The Cash Premiums paid through bank, post, or express office. You run no risk, except of being benefited. Then do n't wait, but take advantage of this great opportunity. TO-DAY! By Telegraph instantly, acknowledging receipt when a Cash Premium Order for $500 or more is received. Do not telegraph when amount is less than $500. Address FARMING WORLD, 121 & 123 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

NO BLANKS No Charge for Tickets.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also prevent and cure **CHICKEN CHOLERA,** 25 cents in stamps. Also furnished in large cans, for Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for breeders' use, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars sent FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. **MAKE HENS LAY**

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. I shall send two bottles FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer, giving express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

A. REED & SONS. PIANOS. New Piano Catalogue, New Organ Catalogue, by Mailed Free. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State Street, CHICAGO.

LADIES GONE CRAZY over Silks for patchwork. Send 10 and get 65 worth; 25 worth for 50c; $1 worth for 25c. Pieces from Sewing and Silk factory—500 kinds and colors. LAKE MFG CO., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D.C.

Hardy's Eye Balm Cures SORE EYES. Druggists sell it, or by mail, 25c. of W. H. Pendel, St. Joseph, Mo.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag, that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut, that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

LADIES Wishing LACES cheaper than ever. Send stamps for Illustrated Circulars to C. J. DYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address P. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

Girls, Boys and Adults, we will pay you a salary at home. Free Farm School, Francisco, Mich.

PERSIAN Magic Charm Fascinates obstinate lovers. Hands off sickness and poverty. Exhales a delightful odor, is simply wonderful. Send 25c for sample. Sells at sight. Agents Wanted. JAYANESE SPECIALTY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MUSIC Catalogue of Musical Instruments and Music Free. Address F. Brunn, Erie, Pa.

75 Embossed Chromo Cards, no two alike, 10c. Samples free. LIBBY & MOODE, Auburn, Maine.

A. N. K.—A 1012

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Best PLACE to secure a thorough and useful education is at the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Business College. Write for College Journal. G. W. SWENSBERG.

[FAC-SIMILE OF TYPE-WRITER LETTER.]

TO THE PUBLIC, GREETING:

Boards of Health are now everywhere correcting the faults of sewerage and advising the people how to prevent future epidemics.

But other precautions are necessary, without which no amount of Sanitation can avail. Dr. Koch says that cholera has but little chance among those who keep the digestive organs and the liver, skin and kidneys (the sewers of the body) in healthful operation.

Warner's SAFE Remedies are the best scientific Curatives and Preventives, and we cannot too much emphasize the importance of using them now, as a safeguard against any future scourge.

Much of the common ailments are caused, not primarily by bad blood, but by IMPAIRED LIVER AND KIDNEYS. This results in blood corruption and injury to the entire system. Remove this impaired action, and most ordinary ailments will disappear. Other practitioners have held that extreme liver and kidney disorders are incurable. We, however, by the severest tests, have unanswerably proved the contrary. Please note:

FIRST.—WE DO NOT CURE EVERY KNOWN DISEASE FROM ONE BOTTLE. Warner's Safe Remedies are specifics, which have been successively put upon the market ONLY IN OBEDIENCE TO STRONG PUBLIC DEMAND. These remedies are: Warner's SAFE Cure, for kidney, liver, bladder and blood disorders, General debility, Impotency, gravel, female irregularities; Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure, for Diabetes—the only known specific; Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia; Warner's Safe Pills for constipation, diarrhoea, biliousness; Warner's Safe Nervine for nervous disorders; Warner's Safe Throatine for Asthma, catarrh; Warner's Tippecanoe for all stomach derangements.

SECOND.—Warner's Safe Remedies, spite of all opposition, have won the victory and are everywhere recognized as leading STANDARDS.

THIRD.—After six years of unequalled experience, we give these unqualified guarantees:

GUARANTEE I.—That Warner's Safe Remedies are pure, harmless, effective.

by us, so far as we [illegible], with a forfeit of $5,000 for proof to the contrary.

GUARANTEE III.—That Warner's Safe Remedies are NOT MERELY TEMPORARY, BUT PERMANENT, IN THEIR CURATIVE EFFECTS AND WILL SUSTAIN EVERY CLAIM, IF USED SUFFICIENTLY AND PRECISELY AS DIRECTED.

FOURTH.—Special inquiry among hundreds of our oldest patients results in unequivocal testimony that the cures wrought six, five, four and three years ago, were PERMANENT. And most of these Patients were pronounced INCURABLE when they began Warner's Safe Remedies. Read a few of Thousands of examples:

ELDER JAMES S. PRESCOTT, Box 202, Shakers', N. Y., was pronounced incurably sick of chronic Bright's disease, by the best physicians. Then he resorted to Warner's SAFE Cure. March 12, 1883, wrote: "Health never better. Just past 80th year." Oct. 18, 1884: "I am enjoying a very comfortable degree of health." He says also, "I am an enthusiast over Warner's SAFE Cure." Used 4 doz. bottles. *James S. Prescott*

MRS. HELEN LEIKEM, West McHenry, Ill., two years ago used Warner's SAFE Cure and SAFE Nervine for complete nervous prostration. August, 1884, she wrote "I have never enjoyed such good health; have had no return of my old trouble." *Helen Leikem*

S. A. GETTYS, Insurance agent, Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1879 was attacked with vertigo, which for two years and a half periodically affected him. He was a chronic sufferer from dyspepsia. He had the best medical attendance without success. In 1883 he was cured by Warner's SAFE Cure, and writing Dec. 5th, 1884, from East Liverpool, Ohio, he said "I have never had the least trouble since I used Warner's SAFE Cure, which benefited me permanently." *S. A. Gettys*

REVEREND JAMES WHITHAM, of Lake Ponds, Ind., in Jan. 1882, used Warner's SAFE Cure for Bright's disease and after four months treatment says he was as well as ever. June 28th, 1884, he wrote, "My health is fully restored, and I am free from annoyance from my old complaint." *James Whitham*

R. H. McMICHAEL, of Emporia, Kansas, in 1880, while living at South Bend, Ind., had inflammation of the bowels and a hard lump formed on his right side covering half the abdomen. Forty doctors examined him, five treated him but gave him no hope of cure. He lost sixty-five pounds of flesh. June 1st, 1884, he began using Warner's SAFE Cure, 23 bottles of which fully restored his health. July 15th, 1884, he wrote, "My cure is permanent. I was a living skeleton, who was restored by the use of Warner's SAFE Cure." *R. H. McMichael*

JOHN W. MAPES, M. D., Paris, Ill., used Warner's SAFE Cure in 1880 and Nov. 24th, 1884, he said "my kidney trouble cured then, remains so to this day." *John W. Mapes M.D.*

EDWIN FAY, Esq., Davenport, Ia., in 1881 had Bright's disease and doctors said he could not live six months. Dec. 4th, 1884, he wrote, "Warner's SAFE Cure used as directed, will cure any case of Bright's disease. I am now free from any kidney disorder." *Edwin Fay*

FIFTH.—It is no small satisfaction to us to know that very many thousands of people owe their life and health to Warner's Safe Remedies.

Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1885. *H. H. Warner & Co.*

[EDITORIAL NOTE: The above is, we believe, the first fac-simile type-writer letter which has been used in public print, and it is certainly very striking.]

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD. HAY-FEVER. PRICE 50 CTS. ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A. mail registered, 50c. Sample b

THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Post-Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Salling, Hanson & Co's. Price List.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Oats, No. 2 white, per bushel, 34 cents.
Mixed Oats, per ton, [illegible]
Hay, No. 1 timothy, per ton, $15.00.
Straw, per ton, $9.00.
Sheared cribbed feed, per ton, $25.00.
Raw feed, per ton, 25.00.
Bran, per ton, 15.00.
May flower, roller process, per barrel, 6.00.
May dew, roller mills, per barrel, 5.50.
Our Roller Graham, per barrel, 5.50.
Excelsior, new brand, per barrel, 4.25.
Buckwheat Flour, per hundred pounds, $4.50.
Mess beef, per barrel, 12.50.
Extra mess pork, per barrel, 17.00.
Rolled lard, per pound, 10 cents.
Ham, sugar cured, per pound, 11 cents.
Breakfast bacon, per pound, 13 cents.
Minc meat, per pound, 8 cents.
Clear pork, sides, per pound, 10 cents.
Mess pork, per pound, 8 cents.
Extra mess beef, per pound, 7 cents.
Dried Beef, per pound, 13 cents.
Butterine, per pound, 20 cents.
Choice dairy butter, per pound, 24.
Fresh eggs, per dozen, 28 cents.
O. G. Java, ground, per pound, 32 to 38 cents.
Mocha, ground, per pound, 38 cents.
Pure Gobelin Tea, per pound, 25 cents.
Binder's Java Blend, per pound, 22 cents.
Tea, green, per pound, 30 to 65 cents.
Sugar, yellow, per pound, 6 1-2 cents.
Sugar, Extra C, per pound, 7 1-2 cents.
Sugar, granulated, per pound, 8 1-2 cents.
Sugar, cut loaf, per pound, 10 cents.
Sugar, powdered, per pound, 11 cents.
Oil, water white, per gallon, 20 cents.
Potatoes, per bushel, 25 cents.
Beans, hand picked, per bushel, 2.25.
Peas, green, per bushel, 2.00.
Syrup, maple, per gallon, 1.20.
N. O. molasses, per gallon, 70 cents.
Molasses, per gallon, 35 cents.

Go to the Concert Sunday night.

Advertise in the AVALANCHE.

New Crop Beans at Babbitt's cheap.

Town Treasurer's Receipts for sale at this office.

Beautiful dried apples at Babbitt's.

Four inches of snow in Grayling, sleighing good.

For Job Work of all kinds call at the AVALANCHE office.

Choice Roll Butter at Babbitt's for 20c per pound.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Salling returned to Manistee on Tuesday.

be given away at Masters'.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Homer are visiting friends in Chesaning.

Remember the Sewing Machine to be given away at Masters'.

Miss Clara May Curran is quite ill but reported as improving.

Wood wanted on subscription to the *Avalanche*. Cash not refused.

We can furnish the *Avalanche* and the *Michigan Farmer* for $2.75 in advance.

Remember to attend the Sabbath School concert at the M. E. Church on next Sabbath evening.

We will furnish the AVALANCHE and AMERICAN FARMER MAGAZINE for $3.00 per year.

Mrs. A. J. Rose, Mrs. Dr. Woodworth and F. B. Rose returned from their southern trip last week.

Keep close watch of our publication of the prospectus of periodicals. You will see something that you want.

Knights of Columbia will remember the meeting at the Town-Hall at half past 7 o'clock on Friday Evening.

Inquire of O. J. Bell, if you want a desirable village lot. He will give bargains that will astonish the nation.

F. L. Paisley, the photographer, will take Cabinet Photographs, for two weeks, at $3.00 per dozen. Give him a call.

How are the might fallen. Ex-Senator Chilliter having failed in his political aspirations last Fall is now seeking to get the appointment of Senate Clerk.

Do not fail to read our offer of the AMERICAN FARMER *free* to all of our subscribers who pay their subscription in advance.

Messrs. R. Hanson, J. K. Hanson and D. London start for New Orleans some time this week, to take in the Exposition.

Instantaneous pictures taken at any time, and in all sorts of weather. Bring in your babies, one at a time, or all together.

C. Wight, of Fredericville, has sold the machinery of his shingle mill at that place, to parties in Pinconning, for $1,850.

The concert next Sabbath evening, is for the purpose of raising funds sufficient to add one hundred good books to the library.

Do not fail to read the new prospectus of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, only $1.65 for the paper and a very valuable encyclopedia.

Dr. Napier declares that drunkeness may be produced by eating beans. This lets us out neatly, but how about the rest of the fellows.

The Auditor General has given the publication of the delinquent tax list to the AVALANCHE, making it the official paper in this county.

"She skated at the roller rink,
She sat down on the floor,
She didn't say a single word—
She doesn't skate no more."

Splendid pictures with fine satin finish, very cheap, at Paisley's new Gallery. He is working the Instantaneous Process with great success.

J. B. Titus of the Roscommon *News* called on us last Monday evening, and left us his photo and business card by way of compliment. Call again.

Subscribe for the AVALANCHE

Quite a number of our subscribers have taken advantage of our offer, and paid their subscription in advance so they will receive the *American Farmer*, FREE.

Editor Ward, of the Roscommon *News* has a musical strain in his composition, and is a member of their excellent Quadrille Band. He blows the Big Fiddle.

D. Cameron returned from down the river on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. C. expect to start on their trip to New Orleans and the Great Exposition in a short time.

R. W. Ward of the Roscommon *News* made this office a pleasant call on last Monday evening. He was here to attend the social given by Mr. and Mrs. Masters.

We have made considerable accessions to our material in the way of type for Job Work &c., but what we are glorying in at present, is a new wood-house.

Our county fathers met in solemn conclave last Monday, therefore we shall be enabled to give another chapter of our continued story on 1st page next week.

Rev. Wm. Putnam, of Fredericville, made us a pleasant call Saturday while on his way to take part in the F. & A. M. exercises at Vanderbilt, that night. —*Otsego Herald.*

John Roach has given notice that after Jan. 1 the rents of all his houses occupied by employes in the ship yard will be reduced to correspond with the recent reduction in wages.

Messrs. Deckrow, Swader and Babbitt were out hunting last Saturday and shot a fine two year old bear a few miles north of the city. We have not heard how badly scared they were.

F. B. Rose has just finished mounting a deer's head for W. Alger, who killed the "varmint" this fall. It is one of the finest specimens we ever saw and is put up in grand style.

evening, was furnished by the Roscommon Quadrille Band, of 4 pieces, assisted by F. B. Rose and C. Hadley, of this city. Everybody was delighted.

Three cases of Scarlet Fever in town. The family to which the children belong, came from Chesaning. We trust that no others will come, and there will not, if proper precautions are taken.

No admission will be charged those who attend the concert at the Church, but a collection will be taken up—and it is expected that every person will donate a small sum, (not less than ten cents,) to the library fund.

County Clerk and Register, Bell, ity. His ability and integrity is recognized by all, and his courteous deportment toward all in the official positions he has held has won him friends regardless of political affiliations.

Clergymen are now required to pay two-thirds fare on the Michigan Central Railroad. They have paid half fare heretofore. Their respect for the "cloth" is growing less and less, and in a few years they will be required to pay as much as other people. Editors pay more.

Let us all go in to the hen business, if we can learn John Walker's secret. His hens are bound to improve the hard times and are laying eggs as large as goose eggs, two and three yolks in each shell. [illegible] laying at four months old.

A few days since N. Mickleson invited the employes of Salling, Hanson & Co., with their families, to his elegant and spacious residence, where the closing year was celebrated with feasting, music and dancing, and the friendly relations between employer and employed were strengthened. All united in pronouncing it "A jolly good time."

MARRIED.—At the residence of the brides parents in this village, Mr. Chas. D. Prosser and Miss Amanda Qua were united in the bonds of holy wedlock on Monday evening, Dec. 22d 1884, Rev. J. H. Marsh officiating.—*Ots. Herald.*—Mr. Prosser will be remembered as a former typo in this office, and will receive the best wishes of friends here.

The largest and most successful Social party ever given in this city was on Monday evening last, by Mr. and Mrs. Rasmus Hanson. About two hundred and fifty invited guests assembled at the Opera House, and passed the evening in music, mirth and dancing. Supper was served at the Grayling House, which announcement alone is enough to certify that it was all that could be desired. The dancing was continued till nearly morning and "all went as merry as a marriage bell."

The change in the offices at the Court House has taken place so quietly this week that the earth has not shaken. Mr. Woodburn being about the same size as Ex Treasurer Davis, slides into his seat with ease and sets perfectly at home. Mr. Bell continues as Clerk and assumes the control of the registers office in addition, but as he has been there all the time no change is noted only the absence of Mr. Putnam. Judge Taylor gives way to Mr. Batterson and M. J. Connine is now Pros. Attorney. All of these gentlemen are too well known to require comment, and we wish them each a successful term.

The *Ogemaw Herald*, says: Jennie May Heath, a 2 year old girl at the poor farm, sent from the town of Richland, was adopted a week ago last Saturday, by Mr. and Mrs. O'Dell, of Cheney, Crawford county, who gave bond for $1,000 for the proper care of the little waif. Mr. and Mrs. O'Dell are strangers here, but from what we can learn are highly esteemed in their county, and will give proper care and attention to the little one. We are glad to learn that little Jennie May Heath has fallen into such good hands.

Marvin Post No. 240.

G. A. R. held their regular encampment on the 12th inst and elected the following officers:

Commander,	O. J. Bell.
S. V. Commander,	O. Palmer.
J. V. Commander,	Thos. Lounds.
Surgeon,	S. M. Miles.
Quartermaster,	J. G. Marsh.
Officer of the Day,	A. E. Newman.
Officer of the Guard,	R. P. Forbes.
Chaplain,	Wm. Woodburn.

Grayling Lodge No. 356.

F. & A. M. at their regular communication, held on Thursday Evening, Dec. 25th elected the following officers:

Worshipful Master,	G. M. F. Davis.
Sen. Warden,	J. F. Hum.
Jun. Warden,	A. E. Newman.
Treasurer,	O. J. Bell.
Secretary,	A. Taylor.
Sen. Deacon,	F. D. Robinson.
Jun. Deacon,	G. E. Jack.
Tyler,	W. A. Reed.
Chaplain,	Wm. Putnam.
Stewards,	F. Raymond & F. M. Forbes.

Shall Grayling be Incorporated.

The question of the incorporation of our village is being agitated, and a majority of those whom we have heard talk seem to favor the idea. There are many arguments in favor of such action, and some adverse. The *Avalanche* would advise all to "make haste slowly" in the matter. It is a deal of care, thought and labor. It is no small job to prepare a charter that would met the wants of the place and not need remodeling at an early day. The question of taxation is the first one to be considered in the premises and that would have to rest largely in the hands of the council. If a set of officers were elected who would desire to rival New York or Chicago, the first season the expense would be more than the average citizen would desire, but with proper action the benefits of incorporation can be secured without adding materially to the taxes of the place. Let the subject be thoroughly discussed from every standpoint, and let every citizen who is interested have a fair hearing and the majority decide.

[illegible] and lot conveniently located near the center of the city, well finished is for sale or rent. Inquire of,

SAMUEL HEMSTEAD.

The Housewifes Favorite.

We will send free for one entire year to every lady who sends us *at once* the names of ten married ladies, at same address, and 12 two-ct. stamps for postage, one handsome, entertaining and instructive Journal, devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Decorating, Cooking and Household matters. Regular price, $1.00. Send to day and secure next number. — Address, *Domestic Journal*, Nunda, N. Y.

Sunshine for Everybody.

A neat monthly publication called THE SUNSHINE MAGAZINE is becoming quite popular among the ladies, and has readers in most every town. It is a large illustrated Magazine devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Cooking, Farming and Household Matters. Its low subscription price to new subscribers, only Fifty Cents a year, gives it a large circulation. Sample copies ten cents. Address, THE SUNSHINE MAGAZINE, Fillmore, Allegany Co., N. Y.

Who Will Get It?

Every person buying Five Dollars worth of goods of W. A. Masters, will receive a ticket entitling them to one chance for a New 7 Drawer Sewing Machine, which is to be given away January 24th. The machine may be seen at any time, and is one of the best made. All goods sold at bottom prices.

Examination of Teachers.

All persons holding special certificates, and those whose certificate expires at this term should be present, if they desire to teach, at the examinations by the board to be held at Grayling on the 3d Fridays of January and July.

Ladies Medical Advisor.

A complete medical work for women, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. Tells how to prevent and cure all diseases of the sex, *by a treatment at home.* Worth its weight in gold to every lady suffering from any of these diseases. Over 10,000 sold already. Postpaid only 50 Cents. Postal note or 2 ct. stamps. Address, *Nunda Publishing Co.*, Nunda, N. Y.

For Sale Cheap.

A lot of logging sleighs for sale at your own price. This is business and they are good ones.

A. E. NEWMAN.

Lumber and Shingles.

I WOULD most respectfully inform the citizens of Grayling, and surrounding country, that I am prepared to fill orders for any quantity of PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES & LATH. I make Hemlock Bill Stuff a specialty, and can furnish the same on short notice. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES COLLEN,
Fredericville, Mich. tf

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

TIME-TABLE -- MACKINAW DIV.

NORTH

	Mail. P. M.	Acc'm. A. M.	Frg't. A. M.
Bay City,			8 15
Pinconning	1 52	9 00	10 00
Alger,	2 50	10 09	12 20
West Branch,	3 20	10 10	1 35
St. Helens,	3 47	11 08	2 45
Roscommon,	4 15	11 35	3 50
Cheney,	4 25	11 50	4 35
GRAYLING, Arr	5 00	12 10	P. M. 5 20
GRAYLING, Dep	5 30	A. M.	A. M. 7 20
Forest,	5 40		8 30
Gaylord,	6 10		10 00
Vanderbilt,	6 55		11 00
Indian River,	7 40		12 55
Cheboygan,	8 25		2 00
Mackinaw City,	9 00		P. M. 3 15

SOUTH

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Mackinaw City,	9 00		6 30
Cheboygan,	9 35		7 50
Indian River,	10 15		8 50
Vanderbilt,	11 00		10 10
Gaylord,	11 23		11 00
Forest,	12 07		1 25
GRAYLING, Arr	12 40		2 20
GRAYLING, Dep	P. M. 1 00	A. M. 6 45	P. M. 6 00
Cheney,	1 20	7 03	7 05
Roscommon,	1 37	7 22	7 50
St. Helens,	2 00	7 52	9 15
West Branch,	2 35	8 25	10 40
Alger,	3 10	8 55	11 20
Pinconning,	4 08	10 00	2 40
Bay City, Arr	5 00	11 00	5 25

CONNECTIONS—At Bay City with Bay City Division for Saginaw, Port Huron, Detroit and all points East; and with Saginaw Division for Jackson, Fort Wayne, Chicago and all points West and North. At Mackinaw City, with D., M. & M. R. R. for Marquette and points west. At Alger with D., G. H. & A. R. R. for Au Sable and Oscoda.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R.—Jan. 3, 1884.

Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Over 300 Miles Shorter between Marquette and all Points in the East than by any other Route.

STATIONS.	Arrives.	Departs.
Marquette.		
Accommodation	6 00 P. M.	7 00 A. M.
East Express	4 50 "	2 35 P. M.
Detroit Express		8 20 "
Marquette Exp.	A. M.	
Seney.		
Accommodation	1 53 P. M.	11 56 A. M.
East Express	1 30 "	5 40 P. M.
Detroit Express		1 36 A. M.
Marquette Express	A. M.	
Newberry.		
Accommodation	12 05 P. M.	1 05 P. M.
East Express	12 20 "	5 33 "
Detroit Express		3 00 A. M.
Marquette Express	A. M.	
St. Ignace.		
Accommodation	7 35 A. M.	6 05 P. M.
East Express	10 00 "	8 50 "
Detroit Express	10 10 "	
Marquette Express		

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon and Copper Districts.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

F. MILLIGAN,
Gen. Fr't & Pass. Agt., Marquette, Mich.
D. McCOOL,
Gen. Supt., Marquette, Mich.